The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Order Making Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief of all the Land Forces.

Consultation at the War Department.

DRAFTING NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

A General Exchange of Prisoners to Take Place.

LOST CLOTHING TO BE REPLACED.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR-BULLETINS.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 1862.

Ordered that Major-Gen. HENRY W. HALLECK be assigned to the command of the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief; and that he repair to this Capital so soon as he can with safety, to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

CLOTHING FOR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The following is a joint resolution of Congress, approved July 12, 1862:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be authorized to furnish extra clothing to all sick and wounded and other soldiers who may have lost the same by the casualties of war, under such rules and regulations as the Department may prescribe during the existence of the present rebellion.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, it is ordered that the Quartermaster's Department shall issue upon the requisition of the Medical officer in charge of any hospital or depôt of sick and wounded soldiers, such regulation clothing necessary to their health and comfort as may be requisite to replace that lost by them by the casualties of war; the necessity of the issue to be certified by the Surgeon, and the requisition to be approved by the Medical Director or Medical Inspector of the station; such issue to be gratuitous, and not charged to the soldier.

The Quartermaster-General will cause blank requisitions to be furnished to the officers of the various hospitals upon their application.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War,

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

AN IMPORTANT CONSULTATION.

Gen. HALLECK occupied the morning in conference with the President and Secretary of War. Maj.-Gens. POPE and BURNSIDE were present a portion of the time. Several other Generals and high military functionaries were also in consultation with Gen. HALLECK to-day. The publication of the official order proclaiming Gen. HALLECK General-in-Chief is received with great satisfaction by all parties. The General immediately enters upon his duties.

DRAFTING NOT CONSIDERED NECESSARY.

Great repugnance to the idea of drafting continues to be entertained in official circles here. The impression being that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity that promises to secure the whole number in less time than was recently anticipated.

A GENERAL AND IMMEDIATE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. DIX, acting for the United States, and Gen. HILL, acting for the rebels, have made an arrangement for an immediate and general exchange of prisoners.

THREE YEARS OR THE WAR.

There is neither law nor regulation for the acceptance of volunteers otherwise than for three years or the war.

RECRUITING IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Adjutant-General RUSSELL, of Pennsylvania, had to-day an interview with the President and Secretary of War, touching the Proclamation of the Governor accepting troops for nine and twelve months. Gen. RUSSELL urges that under this order recruiting would be more successful in Pennsylvania than for the longer period. An order will be made to-morrow by Secretary STANTON on the subject.

REPORTS FROM WARRENTON.

The reported intelligence from Warrenton, and the capture of two of our cavalry companies, gives rise to some speculation on the position of affairs in that region. Gen. POPE leaves to morrow or Friday for the field.

NORTH CAROLINA NOT INCLUDED.

The original manuscript of the Executive in regard to the order for the seizure and use of property in the rebel States, etc., does not include North Carolina.

JUDGE UNDER THE SLAVE-TRADE TREATY.

Ex-Senator UPHAM, of New-York, has been appointed Judge under the new Slave-trade Treaty, to represent this Government at Cape Good Hope. He received his commission to-day, and proceeds at once to the Cape.

GEN. MARCY.

Gen. MARCY has been reappointed a Brigadier-General, and left last evening with very important dispatches for Gen. MCCLELLAN.

A CAPTURE OF THE DE SOTO.

The Navy Department has received information that the United States steamer *De Soto* had captured the schooner *William White*, while the latter was trying to get out of Sabine Pass. She was loaded with cotton.

COMMANDER OF THE WASHINGTON NAVY-YARD.

Capt. HARWOOD, of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance, succeeds DAHLGREN to the command of Washington Navy-yard.

THE CASE OF SURGEON WHEATON.

Medical Inspector VALLUM, sent to Newport, R. I., to examine into the case of Brigade-Surgeon WHEATON, who, it will be remembered, took seventeen hundred sick and wounded under his charge to that place from the White House, reports that they were so removed without proper authority, and in direct violation of the Surgeon-General's order, and that they had, in consequence, endured much suffering. The Surgeon-General to-day sent the report to Secretary STANTON, with a recommendation that Surgeon WHEATON be dismissed the service.

THE TRANSFER OF SICK AND WOUNDED.

The general order, published by a cotemporary yesterday, relating to the transfer of sick and wounded, is deemed advisable by the Surgeon-General, to contemplate the transfer of patients from [illegible] in this city or in Virginia to hospitals North. This, I have authority for saying, will not be done under any circumstances. The rule is, as stated in the TIMES of Monday, inflexible both in regard to furloughs, passes to the army and transfer of the sick.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO ASSEMBLE.

By direction of the President, the Board to retire disabled army officers, in pursuance of the act of Congress of August last, will assemble at Washington on the 28th inst. The Board will consist of Brig.-Gen. PHILIP ST. GEORGE COOK, U. S. A.; Col. H. K. CRAIG, of the Ordnance Department; Lieut.-Col. H. BROOKS, of the Second Artillery; Medical Inspector COOLIDGE and Surgeon L. A. EDWARDS. Maj. PRINCE is appointed Receiver of the Board.

ARMY. ORDERS.

Brig.-Gen. GILMORE, is ordered to report to Maj.-Gen. MCCLELLAN.

Surgeon HAMES, is assigned to duty in the Army of the Potomac.

Capt. J. G. SLEATEY, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, relieved from duty with the army of Virginia, has been ordered to report for duty to Maj.-Gen. WOOL.

COURT-MARTIAL.

The finding of a general Court-Martial recently convened at Fort Columbus, having been submitted to the Secretary of War, the following is his order thereon: "Lieut. W. F. MILLER, Seventh Infantry, is found guilty of neglect and violation of duty, deserving the serious censure of the Department."

STAMPING UNITED STATES NOTES.

The machinery erected in the Treasury Building is for the stamping, and not the printing, of United States Notes, as erroneously stated yesterday.

CHIEF OF THE ORDNANCE BUREAU.

Commander DAHLGREN has entered upon his duties as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Capt. HARWOOD, his predecessor, has succeeded to the command of the Washington Navy-yard.

THE FEMALE CONTRABANDS.

The female portion of the contrabands recently removed from Capital Hill to the late camp of the McClellan Dragoons, near the suburbs of this city, are to be made useful in the capacity of washerwomen in the hospitals.

OFFICERS SENT BACK TO THE ARMY.

A large number of officers from the army of the Potomac have been found idling about this city, and have been sent back to the Peninsula, and made to rejoin their regiments.

PRISONERS IN THE OLD CAPITAL PRISON.

There are now 145 prisoners confined in the old Capitol Prison, under direction of Provost-Marshal DOSTER. They belong to almost every State in the South.

CONTRACTS FOR SMALL NOTES.

The Government contract for small notes has been awarded to the National Bank-Note Company.

RESIGNATION.

The resignation of JOHN W. WALLACE, Additional Paymaster, is accepted by the War Department.

PREMIUM FOR RECRUITS.

According to an army order just published for volunteer recruits for old regiments, there will be paid a premium of three dollars, and for those entering new regiments a premium of two dollars. The premium may be paid either to the person bringing the recruit or to the recruit, in person, in case he presents himself. The month's pay in advance to regular and volunteer recruits will be paid under such regulations as the Paymaster-General may establish. During the continuance of the existing war twenty-five dollars of the one hundred bounty, previously authorized by act of Congress, will be paid to every recruit of the regular and volunteer forces.

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

Important Orders Issued by Gen. Pope.

All Disloyal Male Citizens Within His Lines to be Arrested.

Those Who Refuse to Take the Oath to be Sent South.

SEIZURE OF PROPERTY FOR ARMY USES.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, July 33, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER No. 11.—Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted to the South, beyond the extreme pickets of this army, and be notified that if found again anywhere within our lines, or at any point in the rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme rigor of military law.

If any person, having taken the oath of allegiance as above specified, shall be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use.

All communication with any person whatever living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities, and in the manner specified by military law, and any person concerned in writing, or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States Army.

By command of Maj.-Gen. POPE.

GEORGE RUGGLES, Colonel A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

THE WORK OF FORAGING COMMENCED.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, July 23.

Major Gen. POPE has issued orders to the different Generals commanding divisions in his army corps, requiring them to seize all horses and mules in their vicinity, especially in Culpepper County, not absolutely needed by the inhabitants of the surrounding country. They are also directed to seize all stores not absolutely needed for the maintenance or subsistence of the inhabitants.

From San Francisco.

OVER A MILLION IN TREASURE ON THE WAY TO NEW-YORK.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 21.

Sailed, steamer *Golden Gate*, carrying 230 passengers and $1,114,000 in treasure for New-York, and $270,000 for England.

Arrival of the Asia at Halifax.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, July 23.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 12 o'clock last night, and sailed again at 3½ o'clock this morning for Boston, where she will be due on Thursday afternoon.

The *Asia* has 63 passengers. She reports: Passed in the English Channel on the 12th inst., ship *Emerald* and barks *Clyde*, *Devon* and *Venetian*; on the 13th passed the steamer *China*, latitude not stated, and on the 20th the steamer *Scotia*, bound East.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

What is Thought of the Proposed Changes.

THE HEALTH OF THE TROOPS IMPROVED.

The Rebels Busy on the Other Side of the James River.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

The *American* this afternoon publishes the following:

HEADQUARTERS, Tuesday, July 22.

Things are very dull here.

There is no thought of Gen. MCCLELLAN being superseded, although there is some talk in the Northern papers of it. Either Gen. MEIGS or Gen. HALLECK will be Commander-in-Chief. When the President was here, Gen. MCCLELLAN recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to the James River.

There is no movement whatever of troops.

The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river.

Rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when gunboats shell them out.

Many resignations of officers are being sent in, but none are granted except to those who are worthless.

OUR ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

Peaceful Camps and Undisturbed Lines—The Rebels on the Other Side of the James—Probability of a Movement Soon.

CAMP NEAR HARRISON'S LANDING, Sunday, July 20, 1862.

It is painfully monotonous to have to commence with quiet still—still peaceful camps and undisturbed lines. But veracious History compels it. It is evident enough that the enemy keeps at a respectful distance, massing the greater portion of his troops close to the gates of Richmond. Our cavalry has ridden clear up to the Malvern Hills, eight miles to the north, and scarcely encountered a rebel picket, though there compelled to rein horse and plunge back to escape the fire of a battery placed upon the bluff. Across the river, and nearly opposite to us, there are better indications of the rebel presence than along our land flank. Perhaps five, perhaps eight thousand of them, cavalry, light artillery and infantry, are stationed in more or less fixed camps. Detachments from this force are doubtless the men who send musket balls and cannon shot among our passing shipping, enamored of the idea of blockading us during our residence in this pleasant Summer retreat. This rebel force keeps several miles back from the river bank—five miles, at least, and beyond the reach of the shell of gunboats. It is only straggling parties who come near enough below to interfere with our craft upon the stream.

The Signal Corps, from their towers upon the roof of the Harrison House, keep up a pretty incessant waving of flags during the day, and swinging lanterns at night, communicating with the gunboats, thickly strewn along the river, and sometimes with the opposite shore, with reconnoitering parties, who keep us advised of the condition and movements of the enemy in that quarter. As yet, he has exhibited little capacity of doing mischief.

It is, of course, possible any day for us to push forward our pickets on this side, and considerably advance the front of our position, but it would be now an idle movement, without there went with it a general and continuous advance of the army. We have now a stronghold which we feel able to hold against any opposition, a secure camping-ground, admirable as a base, for receiving reinforcements and supplies, and one from which, when once we are ready, we can easily push forward. When we do fight, I am convinced, that with the exception of such as may be served upon the gunboats, we are to use but little artillery, relying principally upon the musketry of our infantry. The country is peculiarly ill-adapted for the fire of artillery, whether the enemy or ourselves seek to employ it. It seems likely to be an infantry fight which shall bring us to the intrenchments that defend the rebel capital. *Meantime let us have our skeleton regiments plethoric with men—as many more new ones as the North in her patriotism may send.* Do not think from this that this army is to patiently await in these quiet camps the slow process of mustering in three hundred thousand volunteers, before it has marching orders, with rations for three days in knapsacks. *There cannot be any such delay.* Much more speedily must we make the dash that shall crush rebellion. To show you the spirit of the men here, it is only necessary to say that officers and man would to-day hail with cheers the order for an advance, even though they knew, as they must, that fierce battles would mark the progress of the journey. There is no impatience, but a prevalent, genuine desire for a forward movement, regulated by a regard for the plans of the Commanding General.

Meantime the army is washing itself, taking heavy pulls of sleep, cleaning guns, fatting up horses—terrible sufferers in the retreat—repairing and burnishing batteries and harness, doing active police duty, and in every way possible striving its best to make itself as good as new in look, as it is already better in fact, because veteran and thoroughly proved. Riding, to-day, along a large portion of the line, I was gratified to observe nearly everywhere the happy improvement in the various camps, in the matter of cleanliness. Offensive odors were exceptional, while clean camp streets, clean and well ordered tents, and clean troops were the rule. With the continuance of such care we promise to be a healthy army. But it certainly is not an army which at this particular period of its history furnishes anything very exciting for the letter of a correspondent. F. P. C.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

Arrival of the Steam Transport Arago—The Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers Landed at Fortress Monroe.

The United States transport *Arago*, HENRY A. GADSDEN, Commanding, from Port Royal, S. C., via Fortress Monroe, consigned to Col. D. D. TOMPKINS, Assistant United States Quartermaster General, arrived at this port at 7 o'clock last evening.

The *Arago* left Hilton Head, S. C., at 12 M., on the 18th, with the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Volunteers, numbering 950 officers and men, in command of Col. THOS. WELSH, arrived at Fortress Monroe at 10 P. M., July 21, landed her mails, proceeded to Newport's News, disembarked her troops in an excellent state of health, and left again for Fortress Monroe at 2 P. M., July 22.

Among her passengers are: Lieut.-Col. W. A. OLMSTEAD, Second New-York Volunteers; Lieut.-Col SARGENT and Maj. WHITE, of First Massachusetts Cavalry; Maj. PAULDING and Maj. MASON. Paymasters United States Army; Maj. RICHARD BUTT, of V. Engineers; Mrs. CARE, four children and servant, and Mrs. ALLEN, child and servant, of Florida; Mr. T. C. SEVERANCE, Collector of the port of Port Royal, and Mr. JOHN K. STIMSON, Agent of Adams' Express Company.

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP FULTON.

Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, a Passenger.

FLOUR CHEAPER IN NEW-ORLEANS.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The United States transport steamer *Fulton*, Capt. WOTTON, arrived at this port, last night, from New-Orleans, consigned to Quartermaster TOMPKINS. She left New-Orleans on the 16th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., and the Southwest Pass on the 17th, at 7 o'clock A. M. The *Fulton* brings on freight 151 hogsheads New-Orleans sugar. She also has on board the remains of Lieut. DE KAY, killed at Grand Gulf, and 469 sick and discharged soldiers from Gen. BUTLER'S Division. Private H. L. MILLER, Company I, Eighth New-Hampshire, died July 16; private DAVID SAWYER, Company K, Fourteenth Maine, died July 18; drummer EDWIN KILGORE, died July 23, all buried at sea.

The following cabin passengers came by the *Fulton:* Gen. George F. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana; Col. T. W. Cutler, James McBride, Mr. D. Maine, Capt. J. A. Nelson, bearer of dispatches to Washington, D. C.; T. R. Davis, Artist *Harper's Weekly*; W. H. Peters, Mrs. D. Carlin, Mrs. Izard, Lieut. Cowan and servant, Capt. Chas. Gould, Lieut. R. F. Briggs and servant, R. King, Mr. Whitney, Dr. T. R. Clement, Lieut. C. F. Appleton, Lieut. E. H. Layford, Daniel Henn, Mr. Watson, Capt. S. G. Gilbert and servant, Lieut. Woodruff and servant, Lieut. Pickman and servant, J. C. Vinnara, Lieut. L. Alford, Lieut. H. Stark, Lieut. Wallin, Lieut. R. C. McAfee, Mr. Bates, Lieut. S. B. Hebard and servant, Lieut. Charles Hathaway, Chaplain J. T. Brown and servant, Lieut. C. J. Hayes, Mrs. Belden, three children and servant, Capt. Palmer, Dr. Michell, Mrs. Westerfield and four children, Sergt. O. S. A. Sprague.

☞We are indebted to THOMAS MCMANUS, Esq., Purser of the *Fulton*, for special favors.

ITEMS FROM NEW-ORLEANS PAPERS.

THE PRICE OF BREAD DOWN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY COMMANDANT OF NEW-ORLEANS, City Hall, July 14, 1862.

The price of Flour being this day Twenty Dollars ($20) per barrel, bakers are required to give during the ensuing week, commencing on Monday, the 14th inst., as follows, until further orders:

Twenty-eight ounces of Bread for.....20 cents.
Fourteen ounces of Bread for.....10 cents.
Seven ounces of Bread for.....5 cents.

Purchasers of bread from whom a higher price is exacted will report their names, the name or the baker, and leave a loaf of the bread purchased, and a statement of the price paid, at any Police Station, or with any Assistant Provost-Marshal.

G. WEITZEL, Assistant Military Commandant.

RETURN OF PORTER'S MORTAR FLEET.

The return of Capt. PORTER and his fleet of mortar-boats from Vicksburgh, yesterday, attracted no little attention on the part of the Sunday leisure people about the levee. The report by the fleet is that Vicksburgh has been badly damaged, and is entirely evacuated by the citizens.—*Picayune*, 15*th*.

ANOTHER BANK CASE.

Suit was brought before the Provost Court by the Union Bank *vs.* Mechanics' and Traders' Bank. They claim the amount loaned to the latter bank in current funds. The fol owing are the particulars of the case, BARKER counsel for plaintiff and Col. FIELD for defendant.:

In May last, the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank borrowed from the Union Bank the sum of $130,000, which was paid to the Teller of that Bank in Confederate Notes, on four several checks, as follows: One for $20,000, dated 5th May; one for $30,000, and another for $40,000, both dated 12th May, and the last for $40,000, dated 13th May—the understanding being that said sum was to be returned in Confederate Notes as soon as the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank could get them.

A few days after the last check was paid, the Teller went to the Union Bank, where he met Mr. PENN, the President thereof. It was proposed to him to return $60,000 on account of the loan made. Mr. PENN told the agent of the Mechanics' Bank that he would receive the $60,000 in Confederate notes; but at the same time he informed him that the balance, say $70,000, was to be paid in bank notes. The following day the Teller was surprised by being informed by Mr. ROBINSON, the President of the Mechanics' Bank, that Mr. PENN declined receiving any Confederate notes in payment.

On the 26th of May the Teller went to the Union Bank and tendered in payment of said loan, say $130,000, in Confederate notes, which amount Mr. PENN declined receiving—a portion of the notes offered in payment having been received from said Union Bank on the last check paid. After a full argument, Judge BELL reserved his decision.—*Delta*, 16*th*.

MONEY SENT HOME BY THE SOLDIERS.

It is gratifying to see the remembrance in which our soldiers in this division bear their families at home. As a result of the recent payment of the troops, the Adams Express Company, through their efficient agent, A. B. BLAKE, Esq., have sent to the North three hundred thousand dollars in small packages. This is in addition to the large amounts carried home by Maj. WHITEHALL, the allotment agent of the State of Maine, and by private hand. Who shall say that the Union soldier is improvident, or forgetful of those dependent on him?—*Delta*, 15*th*.

THE LATE LIEUT. DEKAY.

The remains of the late Lieut. GEORGE C. DEKAY, borne on a caisson and escorted by a platoon of the Second Massachusetts Cavalry, under command of Lieut. S. A. PERLIENT, passed through our streets last evening, on their way to the steamer *Fulton*. That vessel sails this morning, and Mr. DEKAY'S body is to be taken to New-York, and thence to Newport for final interment.—*Delta*, 15*th*.

MONEY AND MARKET NEWS.

From the Commercial Bulletin.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, July 15, 1862.

The rejection and mutilation of a large proportion of the tickets daily offered for redemption at the office of the Carrollton Railroad Company, and of the various omnibus lines, creates a very indignant feeling in the community, and, if not soon checked by the military authorities, can hardly fail to inflict severe losses upon many poor housekeepers and others who are the least able to bear them. It is really astounding that tickets so easily counterfeited should ever have been suffered to circulate as the representatives of money, and it is perhaps not less singular that the parties who issue them should be permitted to arrogate to themselves the right to say which are genuine and which are spurious, when it is well-known that under the most flimsy pretexts large numbers are pronounced to belong to the latter class which were originally obtained from conductors on the several lines, and have heretofore passed current without even exciting suspicion. The city Press is almost unanimous in its denunciations of the policy recently adopted by the companies referred to, and we cannot persuade ourselves but measures will soon be taken to protect the interests of innocent parties, so far, at least, as to transfer the duties of adjudicat or in the matter to impartial and disinterested citizens.

No variation of any kind has transpired in financial movements since the date of our last review, and business still progresses in an exceedingly languid and apathetic manner in every department of the market. The banks grant all the renewals asked for by their regular customers, but outside capitalists manifest no disposition whatever to enter into new engagements, and, in fact, the amount of desirable paper offering is too insignificant to admit of extensive negotiations. Some further small sales of Gold and Silver have been effected, at 120@125 ℔ cent. for the former, and 117@120 for the latter, while Exchange has been taken in driblets, at $1 30@$1 35 for Sterling, 4f.10@4f. for France, and 8@15 ℔ cent. premium for Sight Drafts on New-York, Boston, etc. Stocks and Bonds continue at a stand-still, and the movement in Uncurrent Bank Notes cannot be considered as much better than nominal.

COMMERCIAL.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, July 16, 1862.

The market has exhibited no change of any moment since our last review. SUGAR has continued in brisk demand at hardening prices, resulting in a further improvement of about ¼c., the sales comprising 800 hhds. on Saturday, at 4¾c. for Barely Fair, 5c.@5⅛c. for Fully Fair, and 5⅛c.@5⅜c. for Fully Fair to Prime; 900 hhds. on Monday, at higher rates, Barely Fair commanding 5c., Fully Fair 5¼c.@5⅜c., Prime to Choice 5¾c., and Clarified 5¾c.@5⅞c.; and 1,200 hhds. yesterday, at 5c. for Fair, 5¼c. for Good Fair, 5⅜c. for Fully Fair, 5⅝c. for Prime, and 5¾c.@5¾c. for strictly Prime. This makes an aggregate for the three days of 2,900 hhds. from the levee and from store, taken mostly for New-York. We hear that the freight from the Coast is 3⅜@$8 ℔ hhd., and to New-York, $12. The receipts for the three days comprise 628 hhds. Exported, 2,477 hhds., including 2,467 to New-York. There is an abundant supply of MOLASSES, but little or no demand, and the only sale reported is 50 bbls. Fermenting, yesterday, at 11c. The receipts for the three days embrace 110 bbls. Exported, 50 casks and 195 bbls. to New-York. Shipments of Molasses to the North are rarely made at this season of the year; but prices ruling very low, and there being little or no freight offering but Sugar, it is occasionally taken for ballast....We hear of no further operations in TOBACCO. The stock on the 1st instant comprised 15,004 hhds., including 8,140 awaiting shipment. There have been no receipts, and none exported....FLOUR is selling in small lots at $20. The receipts comprise 1,850 bbls. from Mobile to the Committee of Subsistence, and several hundred bbls. by sea from New-York....The sales of OATS include 250 sacks on Monday, at $1 50@$1 75 ℔ bushel....Good Northern BUTTER is retailing at 20c.@25c.....We have heard of no sales of moment in other articles....Some Liverpool Coarse SALT sold at auction on Saturday, at $1 35@$1 50 ℔ sack. The arrivals include 7,000 bushels from Turks Island....Nothing has transpired in COTTON, but the arrival of two flatboats from up the coast swell the receipts since Friday to 904 bales. Exported, 457 to New-York. The exports, in addition to the amounts specified above, embrace 814 bbls. Resin and 288 bales Moss, to New-York.

THE RAIDS OF THE GUERRILLAS.

DESPERATE FIGHT IN MISSOURI

Greenville, in Wayne County, Captured by the Rebels.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

A merchant of Fredericktown has arrived here, and reports that a desperate fight had taken place at Greenville, Wayne County, Mo., between a band of guerrillas and two companies of the State militia at that place. The militia, under the command of Capt. LEEPER, were surprised by the guerrillas, who were under the command of a man named REEVES. The guerrillas made the attack at daylight very suddenly and fiercely, no pickets being out to apprise our men of their approach. Capt. LEEPER and forty-eight of his men are reported killed and a large number wounded. The rebel loss is not known. The rebels took possession of the town.

THE GUERRILLAS TO BE EXTERMINATED.

THE ENTIRE STATE MILITIA TO BE REORGANIZED.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gov. GAMBLE has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, ST. LOUIS, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerrillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens, for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the Government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that most stringent measures should be adopted to punish all such crime and destroy such bands.

Brig.-Gen. SCHOFIELD, in command of the Missouri State militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized as he may judge necessary for the purpose of putting down all marauders and defending peaceable citizens of the State.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 22.

Gen. SCHOFIELD has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerrillas that infest the State.

Every able-bodied man able to bring arms and subject to military duty is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post and report for duty to the commanding officer.

Every man must bring whatever arms he can procure, and those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible.

All arms and ammunition of whatever kind not in the hands of the loyal militia will be taken possession of and seized, for the public benefit.

Six days after the date of this order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and be enrolled.

All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia in the State until further orders.

The commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their business without serious detriment, or such as are not needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the officer granting them.

The militia thus organized will be governed by the Articles of War and the army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of the officers of United States troops, or of the Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service, and may be assigned to their command.

FURTHER IMPORTANT REGULATIONS.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, July 23.

The Provost-Marshal-General has issued an order forbidding the sale or transfer by dealers to individuals of arms or ammunition of any character, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment of the offender during the war.

All dealers, whether agents or owners, in this division, are required immediately to make an inventory of all the arms and ammunition on hand, stating the quantity, class and value of such inventory, to be filed at the office of the Provost-Marshal within three days, accompanied by affidavits that it is a full and correct statement, and that the values affixed are fair, and the usual charges for the same.

Should it become necessary to take possession of said arms and ammunition, for the use of the militia called into service to exterminate the guerrilla bands, such possession will be taken, and proper receipts given.

The removal or transfer of arms or ammunition from one point to another of this division, except by the loyal militia, is forbidden. Any person guilty of such removal will be held as an enemy to the State, and guilty of aiding the enemy.

The persons and property of all citizens are subordinate to the common weal, and it is expected that loyal citizens will render implicit obedience, and report to the nearest local Provost-Marshal or military commandant any violation of this order.

THE GUERRILLAS IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, July 23.

Yesterday morning trains from Nashville, northward, and Louisville, southward, met at Mitchellsville, and both returned, owing to the report that 1,000 rebel cavalry were near Richland, Tenn.

Gov. MORTON, of Indiana, sent 1,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery to Henderson, which arrived there in the morning. Simultaneously one of our gunboats went up the river with a considerable force to protect the Union residents.

Gen. BOYLE also sent orders to Col. GARVIN, commanding at Henderson, to use rigorous measures to clear the rebels out of the adjoining counties.

Gen. GREEN CLAY SMITH telegraphs from Stanford that he is still pursuing MORGAN. Gen. BOYLE replies: "Capture him, or drive him out of the State."

The dispatch from Cincinnati last night, stating that our cavalry had overtaken MORGAN'S band, from Mount Sterling, etc., is without foundation.

MORGAN PURSUED INTO TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Wednesday, July 23.

The train arrived on time. The venerable Bishop J. SOULE, of the Methodist Church, was among the passengers. He was semi-paralyzed on the journey hither.

Gen. SMITH'S forces have arrived at Somerset, pursuing MORGAN. Morgan's forces had crossed Cumberland Gap, retreating into Tennessee.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Gen. Lee Exalted Above All Other Men.

What the Rebels Have Done and What they Will Do.

Humane Propositions in Regard to Gen. Butler.

INTERESTING MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GEN. LEE'S STRATEGY.

All the Richmond papers find themselves unable to do full justice to Gen. LEE. The *Enquirer* makes an elaborate comparison between the battles of Chickahominy and Austerlitz, showing that Gen. LEE was successful in a manœuvre in which the Russian and Austrian Emperors failed. It says:

"The bold and dashing assault of SOULT upon the allies' centre, and the capture of the Heights of Pratzen, bisecting, as it were, the allied army, was the bold and successful manœuvre by which NAPOLEON won the day. *What might have been the issue of the late contest, had McClellan made a vigorous and determined assault upon Magruder and Huger upon this side of the Chickahominy, cannot now be said. While riding from Mechanicsville to Gaines' Mill, we could not but fear that Magruder's position on the Nine-mile Road might prove a second Heights of Pratzen, which, assaulted by McClellan, while our left wing was too far for succor, might turn the tide of the battle of Chickahominy as did the vigorous assault of Soult the battle of Austerlitz.*

Gen. LEE had provided against any such disaster; for, amidst all the calumny and detraction that fell upon him for 'ditching and intrenching,' he had so strengthened his line on this side the Chickahominy that it could have been defended by the corps of MAGRUDER and HUGER against MCCLELLAN'S army.

But that MCCLELLAN made no counter effort against the plan of Gen. LEE, evidences his incapacity as a Commander, exhibits his want of resources to extricate himself from a dilemma, and shows to the world the superiority of LEE over MCCLELLAN. Our army know it, and the Federal army feel it. Never again will that army approach a position defended by LEE, without a feeling of distrust in the abilities of their General. The memory of Mechanicsville and Gaines' Mill will steal over them whenever they hear the name of LEE, just as a disposition to 'change their base' is always suggested by the name of JACKSON.

Never has military genius shone forth with greater lustre than in this late triumph—a position selected with the greatest care and circumspection, strengthened by the most extensive and formidable fortification—defended by a well-appointed and powerful army—turned, assaulted and carried, causing its abandonment, the destruction of vast amounts of military stores, the loss of sixty-five pieces of artillery, the abandonment of dead and wounded, the retreat of thirty miles, and harassed and pursued by a victorious army. Such are the results of Gen. LEE'S plan of battle.

The enemy seem to derive great consolation from the cheering fact that their defeat is not as bad as it might have been. While we readily admit so plain a proposition, we would have him understand that *the reason is not to be found in the defectiveness of the plan, but in the failure to execute subsequent orders by subordinate Generals after the retreat began.* Gen. LEE designed 'to bag' the greater part of MCCLELLAN'S army, and would have succeeded had his orders been obeyed, and the dispositions of his divisions been made as he directed. But though part have escaped, we doubt if more escaped from the Chickahominy than did from Austerlitz, and we know that Gen. LEE'S evidences of victory were as numerous and convincing as were those of NAPOLEON."

The *Dispatch* discourses in the same strain. It says:

"The plan Gen. LEE devised was in the highest degree ingenious. It was generally believed that JACKSON, after crushing FREMONT and SHIELDS, was to march into the enemy's country and transfer the war to his own fireside. Means were taken to encourage that belief, and one of them was to send heavy reinforcements to the Valley. When these had reached their destination, and everybody was expecting to hear the sound of JACKSON'S cannon on the Susquehanna, the public was electrified by the magnificent reconnoissance of Gen. STUART. From that reconnoissance LEE learned all that he wished further to know, and while the public was still discussing the utility of an operation so full of hazard, the news arrived that JACKSON had sent to Lynchburgh for all the cars, that he was at Staunton, that he was at Gordonsville, that he was at Louisa Court-house, that he was at Hanover Court-house, with all his army.

The truth then burst upon the public in its full effulgence. The enemy were to be attacked in flank and rear by JACKSON'S army at the same time that they were to be assailed in front by LEE with the main bulk of the army. The plan was worthy of the most renowned General that ever lived; and even while it was in the very agony of projection, and had not yet been tried, no man doubted its entire success. It did succeed beyond all reasonable hope, even of so wisely-conceived and well-digested an operation. Its success places its author among the highest military names—on the same roll with the Hannibals, the Cæsars, the Fredericks and the Napoleons of history. The perfect success which attended the efforts of LEE to keep the march of JACKSON from the knowledge of the enemy, is among the marvels of those marvelous operations. The writer of this was aware that JACKSON was on the march for Richmond as early as last Sunday fortnight, when he heard that he was already at Gordonsville with a portion of his forces. It is scarcely possible that fewer that ten thousand persons knew the same thing at the same time. And yet not a soul was found to betray the secret to the enemy, and he was taken at last completely by surprise! Was there ever such unanimity of opinion as this circumstance reveals? Where in the Union party that were to show themselves as soon as the enemy made his appearance in force?"

A correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* writes:

"Gen. LEE was on the field at the battle of the Seven Pines; when our trusted and chivalrous JOHNSTON was there struck down he assumed command, and in less than one month, by untiring perseverance and a series of strategetical movements—embracing in their scope a wide extent of territory and the management of at least two armies—he arranged for the great battle week commencing Thursday, June 26. When he took command our front was without fortifications, defended only by troops who at every point stood exposed to the enemy's attack, and that, too, without the assistance of a single heavy gun. Very soon our whole front was put into a condition that enabled us, with a smaller force, to defend it against any direct assault, so that the large body of the army could be safely spared to assist in the splendid flank movement, by which the enemy's strongest fortifications and heaviest guns were rendered perfectly useless—labor and material thrown away."

REBEL EXPLOITS.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

When, before, did any army ever storm twenty miles of redoubts and entrenchments, all constructed with the utmost skill, and defended with the most obstinate pertinacity?

Our brave troops went on from redoubt to redoubt, and from earthwork to earthwork, without halting or looking to the right or left. They lost heavily, it is true, but they accomplished far more than is to be looked for in the immediate results of their victory, enormous as they are. They established for themselves a name which will be of everlasting service to their country. The prestige of invincibility is theirs, and will remain theirs in all future time. The moral is to the physical, says NAPOLEON, in the proportion of three to one. Their enemies, in future, will be half beaten before firing a shot. The very terror of their name will do as much for them as their bullets and bayonets. Even if they had not succeeded in routing the enemy at all points, they would have gained much by the incomparable bravery with which they fought.

But they *did* rout the enemy at all points. This is a fact which all the lying bulletins and all the newspaper correspondence in the world cannot succeed in suppressing. The world can see that the enemy had a line extending from a long distance above the Meadow Bridges in Hanover, to the Long Bridge in Henrico. The world can see that all the formidable positions along the immense line have been abandoned. The world can see that the whole route is strewed with the *débris* of a broken and routed army.

boats, after all the braggadocio, to insure his safety. Yankee newspapers cannot lie the world out of its senses. The world will see all this in spite of them all, and it will ask, if this be the fruit of McClellan's victory, what sort of fruit would a defeat be expected to bring forth.

It may be that McClellan may be reinforced and make another effort. Be it so. We are in the hands of a General who has just proved himself a master in the art of war, and who has taught his countrymen, in the last fortnight, to place the utmost confidence in his skill. This city and the country generally feel safe as long as he is known to be at his post. He will be found to be fully able to deal with any crisis that may arise.

THE WAR TO BE MADE AGGRESSIVE.

From the Richmond Whig, July 10.

Movements in Tennessee and Kentucky augur well. The panic in Nashville and Louisville shows the temper with which the enemy always contemplates aggressive action by our armies. We accept the demonstrations in the West as a promise that the war is to be pushed with vigor at all points. *The late assurance of the President that our standards are to be borne beyond the confines of the Confederacy sent a thrill through the country.* We expect to hear soon that one of our most energetic, intrepid and successful leaders has made good this promise of the Commander-in-Chief. The Summer heats, which the enemy would so gladly use in resting his army and recruiting its broken ranks, is our opportunity. It will not do for us to lie still because the enemy makes no movement. That is precisely what would suit him best. Time to him now is everything. We must hunt him up, give him no rest, prevent concentrations and reinforcements, break up his combinations, and by carrying the war where we please, strike at his very vitals. Our troops have shown that all they require is to be shown the foe and properly led against him. They know their strength, they appreciate the stake for which they fight, they have measured the peril and are prepared for it. Opportunity and competent leaders are all they seek. It will be unpardonable, as it will be irremediable, if our authorities deny them what they ask.

AFFAIRS IN LOUISIANA.

A copy of the Mobile *Advertiser* of the 11th inst is received. It says:

Among the population of that portion of the State of Louisiana lying above and west of New-Orleans, there is a numerous class of persons of mixed descent, ignorant, and scarcely speaking or understanding the English language. These, it may well be supposed, have little feeling in common with those who are fighting in this war. They do not understand the quarrel, etc. They would as soon have Northern gold as Confederate paper, if not a little rather, no matter for what kind of disloyal service it might be the wages. The loss of New Orleans was at first regarded as a terrible blow to the Confederate cause; but it has proved fruitful of the greatest advantages, moral and material. Its first effect has been to arouse the Southern cities. The word has gone forth, "No more surrenders of seaport towns except in ashes." Butler's rule has intensified Southern hatred of Yankee rule. We mean to fight for our independence with such means as God and nature have put into our hands, just as if intervention was not out of the question of hope.

A PROPOSITION REGARDING GEN. BUTLER.

The Augusta *Constitutionalist* says:

"Our Government has now in its hands several hundred Yankee officers, some of them of high military rank and high social position. Now is the opportunity to demand atonement for the atrocities perpetrated by the miscreant 'Butler' at New-Orleans. Now is the time to demand retribution for the blood of the martyred 'Mumford.' His death cries to Heaven for vengeance. Let twenty or thirty of the Federal prisoners highest in rank be set aside and held in close confinement there to remain until 'Butler' is delivered up, or until by the chances of war he is thrown into our hands."

MARKET PRICES.

From the Richmond, Whig, July 19.

The high rates still demanded for all articles of subsistence sold in the city markets is justly regarded as an evil which demands the application, if possible, of some corrective. We have heretofore opposed the establishment of a tariff of rates, and still believe that it would be inexpedient to prescribe prices at which produce must be sold; but we must say that the competition among sellers, which, when left unrestricted, usually regulates prices, according to the supply of and demand for any article, has not developed that effect here to any great extent. The only competition of which we hear is a dishonorable and avaricious effort on the part of market men to get higher prices for the articles they offer for sale than any one else. No matter how large the supply of any article, they manage by some means to keep prices up to the highest notch; and, it is said, that any surplus is thrown away rather than it should be sold at reduced rates. That is villainous, if true—a *crime* that deserves punishment.

We do not forget that the demand for articles of subsistence is now three or four times greater than it has ever been before, whilst the available supplies are much less than usual, and that prices ought, therefore, to be high, apart from other causes which have contributed to their inflation; but that prices, in many instances, are unnecessarily high, and that extortion is practiced, are facts patent to everybody, and the people are growing restless for relief.

ALLEGED CAPTURES.

From the Richmond Dispatch, July 19.

Brief mention has been made of the capture of 150 Yankees, by the Jeff. Davis Legion, under command of Lieut.-Col. Martin. From facts since placed in our possession, it appears that at the time referred to Col. Martin was in command of the Fourth Virginia Cavalry (Capt. Chamberlayne) and the Jeff. Davis Legion; and that the prisoners captured must number 500, besides 30 mules and horses, 150 rifles and muskets. Assisted by one piece of cannon, of Stuart's Horse Artillery, commanded by Lieut. Shaw, they drove to their gunboats 50 of the enemy's cavalry and the Tammany Regiment of the City of New-York, killing three and capturing the same number. Two-thirds of the prisoners and all the mules were taken within range and sight of the *Monitor* and another gunboat, said to be the *Galena*, lying at Haxall's, on James River. On another occasion, Lieut. Fisher, of the Legion, with fourteen men, assisted by Lieut. Yager, of the Tenth Cavalry, with two men, captured fifty-three of the Bucktail Rifles, who are now in prison in this city,

ALLEGED ATROCITIES.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

It is established, beyond the possibility of contradiction, that a number of our wounded, after receiving their wounds, were deliberately murdered by the Federal troops. A gentleman of undoubted veracity, who was wounded in the fight at Coal Harbor, states that after receiving his wound, which was but a slight one, he succeeded in capturing a Yankee soldier, with whom he started to camp. On the way they passed a Texan officer, upon whom a mortal wound had been inflicted, and who was at the time well nigh exhausted from the loss of blood. The Texan expressed a desire to talk to the prisoner, which was allowed, and he addressed him, in substance, as follows: "I am about to die, and what I state to you I know to be true. When our brigade charged your lines and was repulsed, a number of our wounded were left upon the field; and when your troops came up I distinctly heard your officer give the command to shoot in the head any wounded rebel on the field, and you obeyed the orders. I owe my life to the readiness with which our men rallied. This statement I wished to make to you, in the presence of witnesses, that the facts may go out to the world." The Yankee was compelled to admit the truth of the statement, and acknowledge that such an order had been given.

THE PRISONERS.

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 19.

The number of prisoners who had arrived in the city at the time of the publication of the official report in the *Enquirer*, a few days subsequent to the last of the recent series of battles below Richmond, was about four thousand. We stated at the time that several thousand more were on the road and in the hospitals below the city. Nearly all of these have now been brought in, and sum up about four thousand more, making an aggregate of about eight thousand. Three thousand of these are still in the Libby prison, and the remainder have been removed to the camp at Belle Isle. When the returns shall have been complete, it will be found that our estimate, some time ago, was very nearly the figure, or upwards of nine thousand.

The wounds of many of the Federal prisoners brought to the city are of a very desperate character, and although they are favored with the skill of their own surgeons, and all the superior appliances which they have at their command, the mortality has been very great. On yesterday, twenty deaths occurred among the number provided for at the York River Railroad Depôt. Many of them complain of their surgeons, but we suppose the best is done for them which their circumstances will allow.

BRITISH SYMPATHR.

From the Richmond Whig.

The Mobile *Register* describes a recent visit of the British and French Consuls, at Mobile, accompanied by a few friends, to the British sloop-of-war *Rinaldo*, lying off that port. The party went out under a flag of truce. The *Register* says: "The ship had left New-Orleans the day before, and the news was prevalent when she left that McClellan had taken Richmond and 50,000 Confederate prisoners. They were evidently not sorry to learn on board that, on the contrary, Mac had been driven back thirty miles, and narrowly escaped being taken himself. Indeed, there was no mistaking the sympathies of the officers and men, which was betrayed by looks and actions, where words could not be used. When going from one ship to another, and one of the party spoke to the officer of the Confederate successes, the crew, overhearing, seemed scarcely able to restrain a cheer. But discipline prevailed, and they only looked their satisfaction."

DISCIPLINE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

To discipline and drill is McClellan indebted for the safety of that portion of his army now lying on the banks of the James River. The rout of Manassas taught him the inestimable value of discipline and drill. Profiting by that experience, Gen. McClellan consumed nearly a whole year in unceasing drill, in teaching his men the company, battalion and line manœuvres, until, familiarized by practice, they learned that safety was only to be found in that mutual support which came from the "locks of shields."

GEN. MAGRUDER.

The Columbia (S. C.) *Guardian* of Tuesday says: "Major-Gen. Magruder and staff arrived in this city yesterday, and took lodgings at the Congaree House. He said that Gen. McClellan had been completely defeated, and that the change of his base of operations from the Chickahominy to the James was the the result of necessity, and not of strategy."

MISCELLANEOUS.

The different Richmond papers give us these items and suggestions:

"An unfortunate German, who had been deceived by the Northern reports of the recent battles around Richmond, made his appearance at the Passport Office and applied for a pass to Baltimore. On being interrogated, he stated that he was a member of the Twelfth United States Infantry; that he had been left at Fort Leavenworth, sick; and that he reached Washington a few days ago, where he inquired for his captain, and was informed that he might be found in Richmond. Leaving the Federal Capital he made his way to this city, with the full expectation of finding Gen. McClellan and his captain here. In this, however, he was slightly mistaken; and as he seemed to be short of funds, the generosity of Marshal Garswold found him accommodations in Castle Godwin.

The Bureau of Engineers some time ago contracted with Prof. Jas. C. Patton, of Petersburgh, for a balloon wherewith to make observation of the enemy's positions. Prof. P. has completed his contract, and on yesterday arrived from Petersburgh with his aerial observatory all complete, in fine trim for a celestial sail. He has named it the *Virginia*. It is about thirty-six feet high by twenty-seven broad, is made of cambric and covered with a netting of strong twine. The Engineer Bureau will doubtless soon have use for it.

The flag of truce boat, to convey the surgeons and chaplains of the Federal army, who have been released on parole, will leave this morning, July 19, at 5 o'clock. The mail which goes along with them is very large, comprising letters from nearly every prisoner now in and near Richmond, who knows how to write, and also from citizens having friends or relatives in the North. The citizens' package shows that the number of husbands separated from wives, by the "blockade," is by no means small.

The Gallant "Zouvona."—The bold and dashing Col. Thomas, of St. Nicholas notoriety, should not be overlooked when the regular exchange of prisoners takes place. The enemy refuse to acknowledge him as a prisoner of war, notwithstanding the fact that he had his commission upon his person at the time of his arrest. Let some measures be adopted by which our enemies may be forced to recognize the gallant Colonel as a prisoner of war, and be regularly exchanged for a Federal officer of like rank.

The want of retorts at the City Gas Works renders it necessary, for the present, to shut off supplies from the street lamps. Retorts are in preparation, we understand, and when completed will be immediately put up, and the streets will once more shine again at night. Speed the blessed light. The moon has been darkened for some nights past by clouds dark as Hades, and nocturnal pedestrians stumble, tumble, or collide at almost every step.

Four barrels of new crop flour, the first of the season, were sold in Fayetteville, N. C., on Saturday last, at $180. They were from the mill of Jordan Tyson, Esq., of Chatham County, and all passed inspection as family.

The Richmond *Inquirer* of the 19th, says: "The Charleston *Mercury* contradicts the report of the death of Mrs. Beauregard, wife of our distinguished General."

We understand that Maj.-Gen. Huger has been relieved of his command, and appointed General of Ordnance. His successor, it is reported, is Gen. S. S. Anderson.

Six negroes ran away from the works of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company on Daniel's Island, Sunday night.

Press Wanted.—The proprietors of the *Enquirer* wish to purchase a first-rate double, four or six cylinder press, for which they will pay a fair price. Any one having such a press to dispose of will inform us as to the number of copies it will print per hour, the price asked, and send us specimens of the work done upon it.

TYLER, WISE & ALLEGRE.

OUR SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.

Additional Lists of Those Who Fell into the Hands of the Rebels.

The following is a continuation of the list of sick and wounded solders who fell into the hands of the rebels during the retreat of our army to the James River:

SICK AND WOUNDED IN HOSPITAL NO. 1, RICHMOND, JULY 10.

John Hartigan, Co. H, New-York Excelsior Brigade—two fingers off.
M. Dunfee, Co. I, 20th Ind.—left arm and side.
John Detbloff, Co. G, 20th Indiana—arm.
John Haun, Co. I, 20th Indiana—bowels.
Ord. Sergt. Geo. Sleeper, Co. G, 16th Mass.—head.
Rupert Howard, Co. C, 20th Indiana—arm.
Samuel Hugin, Co. H, 20th Indiana—leg.
O.Sergt. Ed. S. Abbey, Co. E, 20th Ind.—near spine.
Charles H. Slight, Co. I, 20th Indiana—leg.
Jonathan Yates, Co. I, 20th Indiana—foot.
John Topham, Co. B, 20th Indiana—leg.
Peter Thompson, Co. G, 20th Indiana—leg.
Adam Young, Co. C, 20th Indiana—leg and arm.
Corp. James Kinder, Co. I, 87th New-York—leg.
Nathan Bunnell, Co. A, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Wm. McCulloch, Co. K, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Thomas Printy, Co. G, 20th Indiana—leg off.
Wm. Irwin, Co. G, 104th Pennsylvania—sick.
Corp. D. D. Bailey, Co. G, 12th Pennsylvania—leg.
Dennis Whalen, Co. K, 9th Massachusetts.
L. M. Figgin, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
Adam Orth, Co. G, 9th Pennsylvania—leg.
Charles Hodson, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
J. W. Chandler, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
D. G. Whitcomb, Co. H, 12th New-York.
Geo. Gurruer, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts.
Corp. Jacob Wisenfuh, Co. E, 2d New-Jersey.
Edward Richardson, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
Hiram Booth, Co. I, 13th New-York.
J. H. Abbott, Co. H, 2d Massachusetts.
George Boryer, Co. C, 62d Pennsylvania.
Corp. Jacob Hardenburg, Co. C, 44th New-York.
John Baker, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
Wm. Myers, Co. G, 7th Pennsylvania.
Thos. Wyman, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
John B. Feral, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. Geo. W. McGuire, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Henry A. Meeks, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts.
W. W. Waggoner, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
James McGuire, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
D. K. Falek, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
James G. Rotter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
C. G. Post, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
John Wayland, Co. D, 13th New-York.
J. F. Varmetten, Co. A, 13th New-York.
Thomas Whaley, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Sergt. John Robbins, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
J. N. McKelvy, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Engle, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Desalt, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Mathias Sovas, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
David Surran, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Color Sergt. James Marshall, 2d New-Jersey.
Wm. Butter, Co. G, 11th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. H. Edinger, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
Paul French, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Charles Skinner, Co. D, 1st New-Jersey.
Richard A. Donaly, Co. A, 1st New-Jersey.
R. C. Roff, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Isingham, Co. C, 7th Pennsylvania.
A. D. Kingman, Jr., Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Michael Duffy, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
G. R. Ward, Co. K, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Robert W. Kleary, 12th U. S. Infantry.
George W. Atkins, Co. D, 2d Pennsylvania.
James Tooney, Co. D, 2d Pennsylvania.
W. H. Vanderpool, Co. H, 10th New-York.
Wm. McFarland, Co. E, 2d Pennsylvania.
John Shivanter, Co. A, 18th New-York.
James Denny, Co. H, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Peter Downy, Co. A, 13th New-York.
J. M. Eastman, Co. F, 14th U. S. Infantry.
Lutan Warner, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
Sergeant John Granty, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
John Dich, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
W. F. Dods, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corporal Frank James, Co. D, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
J. Fielding, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Herren Laughier, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
H. A. Young, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. A. Britton, Co. B, 1st Michigan.
J. B. Haul, Co. G, 4th Michigan.
E. D. Tyler, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania.
J. McLaughlin, Co. E, 4th Mew-York.
David Sneff, Co. F, 11th Pennsylvania.
Daniel Carr, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corporal J. P. Price, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
W. F. Booze, Co. B, U. S. Cavalry.
L. S. Ludington, Co. G, 1st Connecticut Artillery.
W. Leland, Co. D, 13th New-York.
Morris Scanlan, Co. B, 31st New-York.
Felix Pech, Co. F, 12th New-York.
Corporal R. G. Armstrong, Co. G, 11th Penn.
R. Taylor, Co. G, 16th New-York.
Patrick Sweeny, Co. K, 6th U. S. Infantry.
O. G. Melville, Co. K, 12th Michigan.
John Swan, Co. C, 1st Rhode Island Artillery.
August Arnici, Co. G, 5th New-York.
C. F. Prosner, Co. F, 10th Pennsylvania.
Corp. Edward Brown, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania.
John Flander, Co. B, 6th U. S. Infantry.
W. O. Hart, Co. H, 14th New-York.
Wm. Peters, Co. C, 8th Pennsylvania.
Robert Athine, Co. E, 2d Michigan.
Stephen Shei—injured by bullets.
Capt. J. M. Mott, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
F. F. Hagger, Co. B, 22d Massachusetts.
Corp. W. B. Wellingham, Co. D, 22d Mass.
Corp. R. D. Lawrance, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Cough Quinlouf, Co. H, 14th Pennsylvania.
Henry F. Pitts, Co. F, 22d Pennsylvania.
Simeon Johnson, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
Lieut. Shaw, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Frank Jones, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
John F. Bell, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Swash, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
George Miller, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
Peter Fisher, Co. C, 13th New-York.
Samuel Sawit, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
Geo. Kinley, Co. D, 7th Penn.
Wm. H. Wellington, Co. G, 11th Penn.
Jacob Emmit, Co. H, 11th Penn.
Ike R. Black, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Wm. Powell, Co. A, 11th Penn.
S. E. McLeary, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Martin Tredwell, Co. I, 22d Mass.
Jacob Livergood, Co. E, 11th Penn.
Edward Dodge, Co. F, 62d Penn.
R. Clarke Martin, Co. I, 83d Penn.
C. H. Walker, Co. D, 22d Mass.—left arm amputated.
Wm. Tuning, Co. D, 31st New-York.
Charles Bahn, Co. K, 3d New-Jersey.
E. B. Walten, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
J. B. Sullivan, Co. I, 5th Mass.
Conrad Shaffer, Co. C, 8th Penn.
S. W. Robbough, Co. E, 62d Penn.
John Clooney, Co. D, 12th New-York.
David B. Abrahams, Co. B, 22d Mass.
M. E. Moore, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Folderich Gleny, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Edward Stemp, Co. G, 11th United States Infantry.
Wm. Dunn, Co. G, 12th United States Infantry.
George Parker, Co. G, 12th United States Infantry.
F. W. Bisell, Co. C, 11th Maine.
Erastus Harvey, Co. C, 33d Penn.
Terrence McGregg, Co. D, 9th Michigan.
John Buckley, Co. G, 69th New-York.
Joshua Thomas, Co. B, 3d Penn.
Wm. Simpson, Co. A, 2d United States Infantry.
Royal L. Coburn, Co. A, 5th Vermont.
Andrew Hen, Co. H, 11th Penn.
John Daymers, Co. E, 5th Vermont.
James Colmin, Co. I, 12th New-York.
George W. Latler, Co. C, 77th New-York.
Levi Shano, Co. G, 11th Penn. Reserve Corps.
Henry Bucher, Co. E, 62d Penn.
Jacob Stach, Co. C. 4th New-York.
J. S. Marsh, Co. K, 11th Penn.
Edward Wolf, Co. H, 12th New-York.
Charles Cobam, Co. H, 95th Penn.
John C. Sample, Co. F, 62d Penn.
Thomas Roberts, Co. H, 71st Penn.
Robert McIlhany, Co. C, 11th Penn.
Wm. Sloan, Co. C, 11th Penn.
John Mooney, Co. I, 3d New-Jersey,
Jacques Noble, Co. A, 7th Penn.
John Brysol, Co. A, 12th Penn.
James Buckley, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Thomas L. Kelly, Co. A, 22d Massachusetts.
John Shannon, Co. K, 75th Pennsylvania.
T. H. Budlow, Co. I, 2d Pennsylvania.
J. W. Camp, Co. G, 4th New-York.
Wolfgang Kouch, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
A. H. Kepler, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Samuel L. Belt, Co. C, 11th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Burns, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. H. Convers, Co. E, 7th Massachusetts.
Earnest Eringhaus, 5th New-York.
Charles Senaka, Co. B, 7th New-York.
Palhs Hollins, Co. C, 23d New-York.
John Boyland, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
John Thompson, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
E. M. Johnson, Co. F, 5th Michigan.
Wm. Dowager, Co. G, 88th New-York.
O. M. Stephens, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
Henry Blodget, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
A. R. Kutcher, Co. H, 7th Pennsylvania.
C. M. Chaplin, Co. B, 4th Pennsylvania.
James Dalton, Co. I, 25th New-York.
Thomas Neale, Co. K, 77th Pennsylvania.
T. W. Saliday, Co. K, 77th Pennsylvania.
George Kenny, Co. H, 4th Michigan.
John R. Shehell, Co. C, 1st Michigan.
John Meirim, Co. I, 1st Michigan.
R. R. Davis, Co. A, 11th Pennsylvania.
George Morey, Co. F, 6th Vermont.
Hugh Woodnow, Co. I, 4th New-Jersey.
Wm. Uholey, Co. C, 2d Rhode Island.
Thomas Woodard, Co. I, 105th Pennsylvania.
Christopher Shomaker, Co. D, 1st Michigan.
Joseph S. Fox, Co. I, 10th Michigan.
Alexander Black, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
Harvey Hager, Co. I, 16th Michigan.
D. E. Davis, Co. H, 11th Massachusetts.
Clarke Cunningham, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
W. D. Ripe, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. B. Jones, Co. G, 8th Pennsylvania.
Michael Dailey, Co. D, 33d Massachusetts.
Martin Harren, Co. E, 11th U. S. Infantry.
James McBride, Co. I, 11th Pennsylvania.
Jasper C. Dodge, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
George H. Harrow, Co. H, 20th Massachusetts.
Wm. Burnham, Co. D, 8th Pennsylvania.
Peter Stuperel, Co. B, 49th New-York.
C. A. Burhank, Co. B, 4th New-Hampshire.
G. S. Leamer, Co. C, 33d New-York.
Philip Virgil, Co. I, 6th U. S. Infantry.
D. J. Worden, Co. G, 7th New-Jersey.
James Richards, Co. F, 42d New-York.
Corp. Fred. Martin, Co. C, 14th New-York.
B. Picket, Co. E, 88th New-York.
Corp. B. T. French, Co. E, 6th Vermont.
Corp. —— Barker, Co. F, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. F. T. Ricknall, Co. K, 22d Massachusetts.
Corp. F. C. McIntyre, Co. C, 22d Massachusetts.
Sergt. Jacob Bars, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Martin K. Clark, Co. F, 83d Pennsylvania.
E. Savage, Co. I, 11th Maine.
Corp. Harrison French, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
E. Bogart, Co. D, 43d New-York.
R. H. Huntley, Co. H, 10th Pennsylvania.
John Elvenor, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
Sergt. Chas. Thebasth, Co. H, 4th New-Jersey.
James Collins, Co. I, 31st Pennsylvania.
O. H. Snow, Co. A, 70th New-York.
Mike Dailey, Co. D, 33d New-York.
Wm. Vandyn, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
H. A. Shaw, Co. A, 49th New-York.
John W. Evans, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
George N. Sias, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
Orderly Sergt. W. Tumis, Co. E, 3d New-Jersey.
W. E. Westcott, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. John Mallor, Co. A, 4th New-Jersey.
Orderly Sergt. John Krosikiski, Co. I, 1st N. Y.
Mike Boyle, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
D. Devine, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
John Whiltey, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
Joseph Dickerly, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania.
Geo. H. Brangle, Co. B, 72d New-York.
John Hour, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania.
Jerome Basset, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania.
John Lynch, Co. K, 69th New-York.
Patrick Gallan, Co. I, 19th Massachusetts.
S. Jeferany, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Thomas Shute, Co. K, 4th New-Jersey.
Amos Alshouse, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
Alpheus Job, Co. H, 11th Pennsylvania.
S. M. Noles, Co. H, 4th Rhode Island Battery.
C. P. Sullevan, Co. I, 9th Massachusetts.
Frank Reynolds, Co. B, 4th New-Jersey.
George Lockeo, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
James Shepherd, Co. C, 2d Pennsylvania.
M. Robins, Co. F, 2d Pennsylvania.
Wm. Strong, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
Nicholas P. Hugh, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
Ord.-Sergt. J. C. Doran, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
O. H. Scott, Co. E, 11th Pennsylvania.
J. C. Rowe, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
J. V. Grey, Co. K, 2d New-Jersey.
M. Bailey, Co. K, 83d Pennsylvania.
James McShane, Co. H, 22d Massachusetts.
Ord.-Sergt. Samuel Allen, Co. C, 4th Michigan.
M. Cassey, Co. B, 61st New-York.
L. Rugh, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
S. Burr, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
Corp. D. Wesley, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Hoover, Co. E, 76th Pennsylvania.
S. Long, Co. D, 16th Michigan.
D. Stem, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania.
F. Top, Co. F, 1st New-York.
Albert Wilte, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
A. Besharr, Co. A, 16th Michigan.
Jos. Lamb, Co. G, 16th Massachusetts.
E. J. Cooper, Co. C, 8th New-Jersey.
George Nenden, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
Edward Baslon, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
John Norris, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
J. S. Nichols, Co. G, 1st New-Jersey.
S. B. Fisher, Co. G, 4th New-Jersey.
A. Winsker, Co. H, 2d New-Jersey.
Edward Gilles, Co. A, 74th New-York.
George H. Walker, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
Wm. Coote, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
Corp. James Brewster, Co. F, 4th New-Jersey.
J. T. Delto, Co. G, 5th Pennsylvania.
J. Vandom, Co. D, 4th New-Jersey.
Joseph Reyne, Co. F, 1st New-Jersey.
Corp. G. W. Futzen, Co. A, 72d Pennsylvania.
A. R. Moore, Co. B, 83d Pennsylvania.
E. A. Fass, Co. D, 22d Massachusetts.
John Cristie, Co. D, 1st Maine.
J. Hill, Co. F, 64th New-York.
George Myer, Co. K, 1st California.
Ed. Molan, Co. A, 1st New-York.
D. D. Nicholas, Co. D, 4th Delaware.
T. Donoghue, Co. D, 2d Delaware.
Wm. Crawford, Co. E, 4th New-Jersey.
P. Sweet, Co. K, 83d New-York.
R. J. Brown, Co. D, 11th Pennsylvania V. C.
A. Clapp, Co. C, 20th New-York.
Wm. Gunlan, Co. I, 7th New-York.
Geo. H. Ehrel, Co. E, 7th New-York.
Wm. Miller, Co. C, 7th New-York.
Nicholas Rosar, Co. C. 7th New-York.
Gustave Fink, Co. B, 20th New-York.
Wm. Brinnigsan, Co. B. 20th New-York.
J. P. Kleinlien, Co. B, 52d New-York.
D. Sweeny, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
John Butler, Co. H, 38th New-York.
John Biggs, Co. B, 12th Infantry.
F. McClusky, Co. B, 9th Pennsylvania.
Joseph Champlar, Co. D, 12th U. S. Infantry.
Geo. A. Wade, Co. A, 5th Maine.
J. M. Bird, Co. C, 4th Maine.
J. S. Power, Co. B, 63d Pennsylvania.
Lewis Solkey, Co. B, 53d New-York.
Frank Hunter, Co. K, 19th Massachusetts.
Pat. Murphy, Co. B, 88th Massachusetts.
O. Buckly, Co. B, 1st Massachusetts.
R. H. J. Brarther, Co. C, 72d Pennsylvania.
P. H. Massey, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Jason O. French, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Byron Drapier, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Dennis Snortsleerer, Co. D, 5th Vermont.
Joseph Follow, Co. F, 62d New-York.
C. Undernier, Co. F, 62d New-York.
Ord. Sergt. C. Westfield, Co. I, 7th Pennsylvania.
Ord. Sergt. D. Brubuck, 1st Penn. Artillery.
Hos. Steward Herman Stetcher, 73d N.Y. Art.—sick.
D. B. Copeland, Co. K, 2d New-Hampshire.
John Mahr, Co. D, 42d New-York.
Corp. Geo. W. Viner, Co. A, 9th Pennsylvania.
W. H. Phelan, Co. G, 62d Pennsylvania.
Mike Waters, servant to Col. Charles.
W. Greer, Co. D, 6th Vermont.
Sixtus Gershon, Co. D, 105th Pennsylvania.
Herand Willig, Co. D, 20th Massachusetts.
Ord. Sergt. P. F. Sullivan, Co. K, 73d New-York.
Fred. Schermlnzer, Co. H, 1st New-York.
Corp. James Pate, Co. H, 1st Maine.
J. J. Blewder, Co. F, 7th New-York.
Peter Rafter, Jr., Co. B, 69th Mass.—mouth.
Wm. Coura, Co. C, 12th New-York—mouth.
Mike Dunn, Co. G, 14th New-York—mouth.
J. C. Phoenix, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania—mouth.
Wm. Welch, Co. B, 69th New-York—arm.
T. J. Firth, Co. K, 3d Pennsylvania—arm.
Geo. Jones, Co. G, 6th Vermont.
Ord. Sergt. Sidney Greffer, Co. C, 3d Pennsylvania.
S. J. Cornell, Co. B, 3d Pennsylvania.
Oliver Wren, Co. B, 61st New-York.
Ord. Sergt. Thos. Berrell, Co. A, 2d New-York.
W. K. Rugg, Co. H, 20th Indiana.
Corp. Frank B. Wayne, Co. B, 2d Pennsylvania.
C. Sandford, Co. B, 7th Massachusetts.
Peter Paul, Co. I, 2d Massachusetts.
Chas. Potter, Co. D, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp. P. F. Mather, Co. G, 10th Massachusetts.
Ord. Sergt. Pat. Ryan, Co. C, 66th New-York.
Geo. Billing, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
Henry Veshan, Co. D, 96th Pennsylvania.
Martin Youse, Co. C, 96th Pennsylvania.
J. Patman, Co. C, 23d New-York.
Geo. Zouse, Co. H, 98th Pennsylvania.
John Zalyn, Co. B, 98th Pennsylvania.
F. C. Boyden, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Geo. C. Strickland, Co. F, 10th Massachusetts.
Corp. Pat. Coyle, Co. I, 1st Chasseurs.
J. F. Author, Co. C, 1st United States.
John Bishop, Co. A, 1st United States.
George T. Destan, Co. E, 10th Pennsylvania.
Henry Hampon, Co. H, 63d New-York.
James M. Cory, Co. F, 62d Pennsylvania.
Corp. O. B. Paul, Co. I, 10th Massachusetts.
Henry Fellow, Co. K, 96th Pennsylvania.
Jos. De Bean, Co. G, 9th Massachusetts.
G. Kesler, Co. H, 98th New-York.
Daniel Lafferty, Co. I, 22d Massachusetts.
Robert Mowbry, Co. E, 81st Pennsylvania.
Corp. James Sunderland, Bat. 3, Irish Bat.
Henry Van Buren, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
R. M. Hilton, Co. B, 16th Massachusetts.
J. L. Reiz, Co. G, 1st Long Island.
W. H. Verlen, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
John Johner, Bat. I, United States.
Richard Colman, Co. I, 3d New-York.
W. Kershur, Co. I, 62d Pennsylvania.
C. F. Collins, Co. I, 3d United States.
A. A. Sperry, Co. B, 4th Michigan.
W. Miller, Co. E, 3d Pennsylvania.
B. Russell, Co. D, 1st United States Infantry.
Wm. Thomas, Co. A, United States Artillery.
Corp. David Sidney, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.
Ira R. Tracey, Co. I, 3d U. S. Infantry.
Robt. Vernall, Co. K, 101st New-York.
J. Donally, Co. F, 9th Massachusetts.
J. C. Smith, Co. F, 66th New-York.
O. Pecore, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Henry Stootzer, Co. B, 20th Massachusetts.
W. Murphy, Co. F, 4th New-York.
Daniel McQueen, Co. F, 4th New York.
W. B. Aphery, Co. F, 1st Michigan.
George Keys, Co. E, 1st Michigan.
F. Morlath, Co. D, 52d New-York.
Nalor Carr, Co. B, 69th Massachusetts.
P. Gallagher, Co. G, 69th Massachusetts.
U. D. Wankie, Co. C, 40th New-York.
J. D. Allis, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. Daniel Petty, Co. B, 14th New-York.
Sergt. Andrew Burns, Co. C, 1st New-York.
Sergt. A. J. Taylor, Co. E, 44th New-York.
Sergt. Jacob Lents, Co. G, 1st Michigan.
Sergt. D. Peance, Co. C, 83d Pennsylvania.
Sergt. James Williams, Co. H, 10th Massachusetts.
Sergt. A. Bates, Co. D, 11th Michigan.
Corp. J. H. Ulgrum, Co. D, 44th New-York.
Henry Miller, Co. E, 7th New-York.
Byron Lowell, Co. K, 2d Michigan.
Richard Kallaher, Co. B, 69th New-York.
Corporal Chas. Dalrumpl, Co. A, 67th New-York.
H. Bartnun, Co. E, 1st California.
E. Lindsay, Co. E, 6th Michigan.
M. G. De Vallance, Co. G, 105th Pennsylvania.
Edward Molan, Co. H, 61st New-York.
John Bramon, Co. H, 72d New-York.
Corporal H. D. H. Rowlett, Co. F, 26th New-York.
Corporal Roger Kennedy, Co. G, 36th Mass.
Corporal H. H. Telar, Co. H, 12th New-York.
E. D. Bunn, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania.
J. F. Inscho, Co. C, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. J. W. Whitley, Co. C, 69th New-York.
First Lieut. T. H. McFaden, Co. D, 5th Penns. Cav.
Second Lieut. A. B. Robinson, Co. C, 2d Penn. Cav.
First Lieut. Wm. Biddle, Co. C, 4th Penns. Cav.
Capt. T. D. Horn, Co. D, 12th Pennsylvania Cav.
Capt. W. A. Donelson, Co. F, 2d Reg. Excel. Brig.
Capt. W. H. Spencer, Co. G, 61st New-York.
Major R. H. Woodworth, 3d Pennsylvania V. Corps.
Capt. John McCle

than their quota by borrowing a child or two from a friend, or by making application in different Wards. The authorities have made ample arrangements for the detection of imposters. For the benefit of those interested, we publish again the list of places where the aid is distributed:

In the Fourth Senatorial District, at the Rotunda, City Hall Park.—For the First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, the alternate Tuesdays; for Fifth and Eighth Wards, the alternate Wednesdays; for Sixth and Seventh Wards, the alternate Thursdays; for Fourteenth Ward, the alternate Fridays.

In the Fifth Senatorial District, at corner of Seventh-street and Hall-place, rear of Tompkins' Market.—For Tenth Ward, the alternate Tuesdays: for Eleventh Ward, the alternate Wednesdays; for Thirteenth Ward, the alternate Thursdays; for Seventeenth Ward, the alternate Fridays.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, for the Ninth Ward, the alternate Tuesdays. For Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards, the alternate Wednesdays. For Eighteenth Ward, the alternate Thursdays.

In the Seventh Senatorial District, at the State Arsenal, corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street.—For Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards, the alternate Tuesdays. For Twentieth Ward, the alternate Wednesdays. For Twenty-first Ward, the alternate Thursdays. For Twenty-second Ward, the alternate Fridays.

PICNIC AT PLEASANT VALLEY, NEW-JERSEY.—Pleasant Valley, yesterday, presented a happy spectacle, the occasion being the first annual picnic of the Sabbath School attached to the Eighty-fourth-street Presbyterian Church, at Bloomingdale. The Superintendent, teachers and scholars, embarked at 10 o'clock, on steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street, for Pleasant Valley. Arriving at the scene of festivities, everything was carried on in perfect order. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the occasion, which was enjoyed by all with the greatest zest. The kind attentions of those having the picnic in charge, and the perfection of the entire arrangements, were the theme of universal praise. In addition to the school for whose benefit the picnic was held, many of the parents of the children were present, and added greatly to the pleasures of the occasion. On the whole it was one of which the ladies under whose auspices the affair was gotten up, may well feel proud, and the school will doubtless be greatly benefited by awakening a livelier interest among the many children living in its vicinity.

THE POSTAGE STAMP CURRENCY.—The semi-official announcement that the postage stamps were not yet legal currency, and the notice of the Post-office Department that they will be issued only in sums of $10 to one applicant, caused a slight diminution in the use of the stamps for change yesterday, some even refusing to take them. The Post-office in this City, however, could not supply the demand for them, and one case is stated where a restaurateur paid three per cent. premium for $5 worth for purposes of change. It appears to be decided for the present that defaced stamps will not be redeemed, so holders must be careful to keep them clean and whole.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS.—At the regular meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners on Monday night, there was an immense attendance. Over five hundred persons were there, each anxious to prove his past services to the Department, obtain his exempt badge or certificate and secure exemption from military duty. Several cases of insubordination were brought before the Commissioners, but such was the crush of the exempts that all other business was postponed until to-night, at which time they will again meet at Firemen's Hall.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—At the meeting of the Board yesterday it was announced that the Police Commissioners had taken steps to rid the emigrant ships arriving of the nuisance of runners, who are quite numerous, and as usual, pertinaciously intermeddling. The weekly statement of the Board shows that 41,506 emigrants have arrived to date. There arrived to same date last year 49,471. There are 643 inmates at the Institutions on Ward's Island. The aggregate receipts of the Board so far this year have been $106,178, and the disbursements $68,084, leaving a balance in Bank of $38,094.

CHARITABLE POLICEMEN.—Upon the arrival of the sick and wounded soldiers from the grand Army of the Potomac, at the Navy-yard, a number of Police officers were detailed to attend to them, and to bring them to the City Hospital. So destitute were they—so absolutely in want—that the stern hearts of the officers, accustomed as they necessarily are to resist the tenderest appeals, were melted, and starting a subscription amongst themselves, they easily raised $30, which was at once expended in the purchase of undergarments and slippers for the suffering men.

SERIOUS AFFRAY IN WATER-STREET.—A disturbance occurred yesterday afternoon in a Water-street groggery, between WM. ALLEN, GEO. LEE, and three drunken sailors. Two of the sailors attacked ALLEN, and beat him very seriously with stones and clubs about the head and breast. The landlord and his barkeeper interfered, and, after considerable effort, they got the sailors out of the saloon. The injured man was conveyed to his boarding-house in a dying condition.

BEATEN TO DEATH.—Coroner NAUMANN held an inquest at the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, yesterday, upon the body of WM. SHAW, who died at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received by being beaten by WALTER WHEELER. The latter was arrested and locked up, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

GEN. MEAGHER NOT TO MAKE A SPEECH AT WALLACK'S.—It was erroneously stated yesterday that Gen. MEAGHER was to visit Wallack's Theatre last evening, and make a speech. Gen. MEAGHER had no such intention. When he does speak, it will be at an appropriate time and place, and when his words can be practically available to aid the cause in which he has so nobly embarked.

GREAT TIME.—The beautiful steamer *Mary Powell*, which was built by Capt. ANDERSON as a mate and better half to the *Thomas Powell*, made on her downward trip yesterday morning 30 miles an hour. Her average running time when fully laden is 25 miles an hour.

PIC-NIC AND EXCURSION.—The members of Engine Company No. 44, with their friends, both male and female, went yesterday on a grand excursive pic-nic. The steamer *Red Jacket* and two large barges conveyed the happy party to Dudley's Grove, where eating, drinking and dancing were the order of the hour.

RELEASED ON BAIL.—MR. R. COLES, who was arrested some time since, charged with embezzling certain funds of the New-York Life and Trust Company, has been released on bail in the sum of $3,000, by the City Judge.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

COLOR-BEARER HEAD AND PRIVATE BURNS, OF THE BROOKLYN FOURTEENTH.—The Fort McHenry correspondent of the Brooklyn *Times*, makes the following interesting statement:

FORT MCHENRY, Saturday, July 19, 1862.

MR. EDITOR: Although it is rather late to write about Bull Run, and the incidents which there happened, yet I this day had a conversation with Dr. HUNKEN, of the Second Maine, who was taken prisoner at that battle, and who is at present in this Fort, which was of so much interest to many in Brooklyn, and so different to what I had previously heard, that I have thought it my duty to write it down. He particularly inquired after HEAD, the color-bearer of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. Y. S. M. I told him that HEAD was dead—that he died the day after the battle. The Doctor insisted that it was a mistake. He said he had HEAD in charge in the hospital in Richmond; that he was shot in the leg, in the thigh, in the arm, in the body, and had a slight wound in the head, and besides, he had nine bullet holes in his clothes.

He particularly described HEAD to me; said that he was a 'pet patient,' to use his words, and that he discharged him from the hospital recovered from his wounds. This is very different to what I had heard, and contrary to the evidence given by many, yet the Doctor is so positive, and his evidence so circumstantial, that I think his friends should be informed. The Doctor says that Col. BARTOW, of Georgia, was shot by a private of the Fourteenth named BURNS, who lived on Myrtle-avenue, and states that BURNS was shot through both legs and lay wounded on the field near a bush. BARTOW, then acting as Brigadier-General, rode by with his Staff, when BURNS laid his musket in a crotch of the bush and fired. BARTOW fell. BURNS afterwards recovered from his wounds."

IN A FIX.—Hundreds of patriotic young men have recently joined the Fire Department in this city, to strengthen their muscles by working at the brakes and running to fires, so as to be able to endure the fatigue incident to a soldier's life, whenever they felt inclined to volunteer, under the supposition that a fireman's badge secured them against being drafted. A gentleman who questioned the patriotic intention of these individuals, has hunted up a law of the State under which, it is alleged, firemen are liable to be drafted for service in the army, should the emergency render drafting necessary. Here is the law:

"The firemen now or hereafter to be regularly enrolled by the constituted authorities of the several cities and villages of this State shall be exempt during the time of their service; and after having served five years consecutively shall be forever thereafter exempted from service on any jury, and also from serving in the militia, except in cases of insurrection or invasion."

The "Ladies" of the Fire Department are in a fearful state of alarm at the condition of affairs. They have paid their initiation fee and obtained their badge, and have had their certificate of membership handsomely framed and hung up in the most conspicuous place in their houses, so that he who runs may read—all to no purpose. One of the unfortunate proposes to induce Gov. MORGAN to call an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of changing the law, and this suggestion may be acted upon.

NEWS ITEMS.—Col. STEPHEN A. DODGE, of the Eighty-seventh (Brooklyn) Regiment, New-York Volunteers, who was severely wounded in the recent fights before Richmond and taken prisoner, reached home yesterday. He is fast recovering from his wounds.....The Police of the Forty-second Precinct subscribed $30 yesterday, for the sick and wounded soldiers' fund....A boy named WM. WRIGHT, on Tuesday fell from a building on Greene-avenue, between Classon and Franklin avenues, and was seriously injured. He was taken to the City Hospital....A boy named GEORGE CARR had his skull fractured by being thrown from a horse on Myrtle-avenue, Tuesday evening. He was taken to the City Hospital....The Coney Island Railroad Company, a few days ago, advertised for fifty laborers, wages $1 25 per day. They advertised in the New-York and Brooklyn papers without securing a single application. One year ago any number of laborers could be obtained for 87½ cents per day.....A concert will be given in the Lee-avenue Church this evening, to raise funds for sick and wounded soldiers now in our hospitals.....HENRY AULT was severely wounded in Ainslie-street, Tuesday, by the accidental discharge of a gun he was loading. The charge took effect in his right shoulder.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Horticultural Society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Academy of Music, President DEGRAW in the chair. There was upon the table fine specimens of the currant, seedling phloxes, hollyhocks, a daphne cneorum in full flower, about thirty varieties of hardy roses—among the rest a green rose—and other plants and flowers too numerous to mention. The special subject for consideration, "The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," was postponed, owing to the absence of several members who were to have been present specially prepared to speak upon the subject, and consequently, the standard subject of "Worms," was taken up. Dr. TRIMBLE, of Newark, read a paper embodying his experience, without throwing any great light upon the subject, and the usual general discussion was indulged in afterward, after which the meeting adjourned. "The Neglected Fruits and Flowers of America," and "Worms," will be concluded at the next meeting.

QUEENS' COUNTY IN THE FIELD.—A public meeting has been called at the Court-house in Queens County, on Saturday next to raise men and money to carry on the war.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Late Murder of a Soldier at West Hoboken.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The inquest on the body of DAVID M. DEMAREST, a volunteer who was murdered on the 14th inst., at Fox Hill, West Hoboken, was concluded yesterday (Wednesday) forenoon. There was no further evidence to offer. Coroner BONNEDIEDT stated that the officers had found a lawyer who had a power of attorney to collect back pay and bounty money belonging to deceased, and amounting to about $300, but that he had not drawn any of it. Mr. DEMAREST, uncle of deceased, was of opinion that he had obtained money from his brother, but he has been missing since the day previous to the murder.

The Coroner suggested to the jury that in case they returned a verdict that deceased came to his death by foul play, the Governor should be requested to offer a suitable reward for the detection of the murderer, as they could not get detectives to take hold of and work up the case without pay.

The foreman, Mr. LOUGHREY, desired to know if there was any law that would reach those persons who left DEMAREST to die on the field without even procuring water for him when requested.

The Coroner replied that there was no law to meet the case, but that they could render a verdict of censure if they thought advisable.

The following verdict was rendered: "That deceased, DAVID M. DEMAREST, came to his death by a pistol-wound, inflicted by some person to the jury unknown. The jury unanimously express their disapprobation of the unfeeling conduct of WM. H. GARDNER, JAMES and BARNETT MCCADDEN, and MARTIN E. GROOT, in leaving the deceased to die, and not make any effort to relieve him. The jury would recommend to the Executive and public authorities of this State, to offer a reward of $250 to any person who will give information leading to the arrest of any person concerned in this matter."

LAW REPORTS.

The City Railroads and the Public Streets—Opinion of the Court in the Seventh-avenue Case.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Sutherland, Leonard and Welles.

The People, &c., the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor in the City of New-York, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian and Samuel B. Althouse, vs. John Kerr and eleven other individuals, and the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York.—On appeal by defendant Kerr and the eleven other individual defendants, from order made by LEONARD, J., at New-York Special Term, dated Jan. 9, 1861, also on appeal by plaintiffs from judgment in favor of defendants, the Mayor, &c., on demurrer.

The above appeals were argued at the New-York General Term on the 29th, 30th and 31st days of May, 1861, before SUTHERLAND, LEONARD and WELLES, Justices.

By the Court—WELLS, J.—This action was commenced in July, 1860, to restrain John Kerr and his eleven associates from constructing the railroad authorized by the act of April 17, 1860, entitled "An act to authorize the construction of a railroad in the Seventh-avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues in the City of New-York." (Sess. L. of 1860, ch. 513, p. 1042,) and to restrain the Corporation—the defendants the Mayor, &c.—from giving assent to the construction of such railroad. The complaint was verified on the 11th July, 1860. On the 16th of the same month, an order was made by a Justice of this Court, in the First District, requiring the defendants to show cause at a Special Term to be held in said District at a subsequent day, why an injunction should not be granted as prayed for and demanded in the complaint; and in the meantime, and until the further order of the Court in the premises, that the defendants, and each of them, their agents, &c., be enjoined and restrained from entering into or upon either of the said streets or avenues mentioned in the complaint, for the purpose of laying or establishing such railroad, &c.; and the defendants, the Mayor, &c., were thereby enjoined and restrained from doing any act or thing in furtherance or aid of the grant contained in said act, or to promote the construction of said railroad until the further order of the Court in the action.

The defendants, the Mayor, &c., demurred to the complaint, and the defendants, Kerr and his associates, put in their answer before any order was made at the Special Term upon the order to show cause, &c.

On the 9th day of January, 1861, an order was made at Special Term against Kerr and his associates, continuing the injunction until the final hearing of the cause; and on the 20th of March, in the same year, judgment was rendered at Special Term sustaining the demurrer of the defendants, the Mayor, &c.

The defendants Kerr and his associates, who are denominated the private defendants, have appealed to the General Term, from the order at Special Term, continuing the injunction as to them, and the plaintiffs have appealed from the judgment sustaining the demurrer interposed by the defendants, the Mayor, &c.

These appeals are now before us for adjudication.

I shall first consider the questions involved in the appeal from the order continuing the injunction against the private defendants.

Those defendants insist that the act of the Legislature in question authorizes them and their assigns to construct, operate and use a railroad, and to carry passengers thereon for compensation, through, upon and along certain streets and avenues in the City of New-York, commencing on the Seventh-avenue at the southerly extremity of the Central Park, and running along and through a great number of streets and avenues, as particularly described and enumerated in the first section of the act. To this claim the plaintiffs interpose a number of objections.

It will be proper to state and consider them in the order in which they are presented.

1. It is contended that the statute under which the defendants, Kerr and his associates, claim the franchise in question, should be construed as granting the use of the streets, &c., only after compensation made to, or agreed upon with, all owners of any interest in the lands forming the streets, and that it does not establish such right absolutely and unconditionally, or authorize the proceedings contemplated by the grantees in the act, and which were arrested by the injunction. This objection is founded upon the provision contained in the third section of the act, to the effect that in case any real estate or interest therein be required for the purpose of constructing the railroad, for which the persons named in the act or their assigns shall be unable to agree with the owner or owners for the use or purchase thereof, they may acquire the same in the manner specified in the 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st sections of the General Railroad Act of 1850. The plaintiffs insist that before this railroad can be lawfully constructed, the use or title of the land in the streets over which it is to pass, must be acquired in the same manner as lands are acquired for railroads authorized by the General Railroad Act. But this, it seems to me, is an error, as a brief reference to the third section will show. The provision in question commences, "and should any real estate or interest therein be required," &c., clearly indicating that in the contemplation of the Legislature, it was uncertain whether the taking or occupation of any real estate would become necessary for the construction and operation of the road. Whether such necessity should be found to exist, was a contingency, to meet which the provision in question was inserted. If the construction and use of the railroad would constitute the taking of real estate, every foot of land thus occupied through all the routes described would inevitably have to be taken, and there would be no such contingency to guard against or provide for, and no propriety in the hypothetical form of the provision, and when the concluding paragraph of the section is considered, it would seem that all doubt on the question was intended to be removed. It is as follows: "But in all cases, the use of the said streets and avenues for the purpose of said railroad as herein authorized, shall be considered a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of said city hold said streets and avenues." This provision is in the nature of a qualification of the general language of the other, which immediately precedes it, and in my opinion excludes the construction now attempted to be given to the latter by the plaintiffs. It is apparent, from the whole scope and tenor of the act, as it seems to me, that the Legislature, in passing it, assumed the right to grant the franchise in question absolutely and unconditionally, so far as the occupation of the streets and avenues mentioned for the purposes of the railroad was involved; and that the clause in the third section, upon which the plaintiffs rely in support of their position under consideration, was intended to provide for cases where it might become necessary, by reason of numerous angles in the contemplated routes of the road and consequent short curves, and possibly for turnouts and stations, to take some real estate not within the streets or avenues, and actually owned or possessed by individuals.

Whether the Legislature had the constitutional power to grant to the persons named the unconditional right to construct and operate the said railroad within the public streets and avenues mentioned, in the manner provided in the act, and without paying for the land or otherwise acquiring the right thus to use it, is another question which will be presently considered.

2. The plaintiffs contend further, that if construed as an absolute grant of the use of the streets, *without compensation for such use*, the act in question is void for its repugnance to the constitutional prohibition against the taking of private property for public use without compensation. (Const. of 1846, art. 1, §§ 6, 7.) The parties who make this challenge to the validity of the act are, first, the People of the State of New-York, by their Attorney-General, and second, the private plaintiffs—the Trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, James Brown, William W. Chester, George W. Varian and Samuel B. Althouse.

This objection is a vital one, and if well taken, disposes of the whole case as well against the right claimed by the grantees in the act, as against the validity of the act itself. If the act is void for want of power in the Legislature to pass it, the acts intended and threatened by such grantees, would, if committed, be a public nuisance; and either class of the plaintiffs, or both conjointly, may maintain this action for the injunction—the private plaintiffs, or a part of them, on the ground of the special damage or inconvenience to them as owners of lots, or adjacent to, or abutting upon, some of the streets in question, as alleged in the complaint; and the people of the State, for the purpose of preventing the commission of a public nuisance. The defendants, whose rights in this respect we are now considering, concede that a railroad is a special use, not embraced in the notion of a highway; that when not authorized by law, such use of a highway is a public nuisance; that when, for want of legal authority it is thus a public nuisance, the adjacent proprietor may be specially incommoded by reason of his proximity, and may consequently maintain an action. The propositions contained in these concessions, are unquestionably sound, and are well sustained by authority. But it cannot be doubted that if the act in question does not contravene any constitutional provision, the idea that the construction and operation of this railroad would be a public nuisance must be discarded—and in that case it is equally clear that none of the plaintiffs have any standing in Court. The act, if constitutionally valid, must be sustained, whatever may be thought of the wisdom or expediency of its provisions.

Before proceeding to examine the question of the power of the Legislature to pass this act, it is proper to premise: *First*—That the Constitution declares the legislative power of the State to be vested in the Senate and Assembly, (Art. III., § 1.) *Second*—That it is an established maxim that a statute, the object and provisions of which are among the acknowledged powers of legislation, is to be presumed valid and constitutional, unless the contrary is clearly demonstrated; that a discussion of the question should therefore proceed upon such presumption, and the objector be regarded as holding the affirmative, and be required to make out a clear case, free from any reasonable doubt. (Fletcher *vs.* Peck, 6 Cranch 87; *ex parte* McCollum, 1 Cowen, R., 564; Morris *vs.* The People, 3 Denio R., 381; Newell *vs.* The People, 3 Seld. R., 109, per Edmonds, J.) Third, that the subject of roads and highways and streets, in cities and villages, have, time immemorial, been regarded and acted upon as among the legitimate, appropriate and ordinary objects of legislative cognizance. It has been the invariable practice of our colonial and State Legislatures to pass laws laying out and establishing them, and for their alteration and discontinuance; not a session, I believe, has passed without more or less legislation on the subject. The powers of all local authorities on the subject derive their force and vigor from the Legislature. Since the commencement of the era of railroads in this country, the same legislative power has been exercised without objection in the passage of laws for their creation and supervision.

The way is now prepared for the examination of the principal question in the case, to wit: Whether the statute authorizing this railroad is in conflict with the Constitution for the reason stated in the objection under consideration—that it omits making any provision for compensation by the private defendants to the Corporation of the City of New-York, the private plaintiffs, or any other party, for the franchise granted. In order to maintain this objection, it must appear that private property is authorized to be taken for public use. But what *private* property is contemplated to be taken? None whatever that I have been able to discover, except such in respect to which it has been shown provision is made in the act for compensation to the owners, provided it should become necessary to take any. The fee of the streets and avenues resides in the Corporation of the City of New-York in trust, to be kept open forever as streets for the use of the public. This is a public trust for the benefit of the whole people of the State—in which the citizens of the City have the same legal interest and right as, and no other or greater than, the citizens of each and all other parts of the State.

Assuming that the occupancy of the streets and avenues by the railroad, as provided in the act, would be *taking property* within the meaning of the constitutional inhibition, it would be taking *public* and not private property. The trust vested in the Corporation proceeded from the sovereign power either of the Crown of Great Britain or of the State of New-York, or from both, and exists for the use and benefit of all the people of the State, who are the beneficiaries or *cestuys que trust*, for whom the trust was created, and by whom, through their Legislature, it is sustained and continued. The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty are a municipal corporation, a public artificial existence, emanating and deriving all its powers from the same sovereign source. Like all other municipal corporations, it was created for public purposes only. It has been from time to time, by force of its charters, both ancient and modern, and by various legislative enactments, very properly vested with a great variety of corporate powers and privileges, many of which are probably incapable of voluntary legislative resumption. With the exception of these, the power of the State Legislature over the City, its government, its inhabitants, and all their interests, rights, and obligations, is as perfect and absolute as it is over any other part of the State.

The sixteenth section of the charter of 1730, granted in the fourth year of the reign of George II., called the "Montgomerie Charter" gave to the Common Council power to establish, direct, lay out, alter, repair and amend streets, lanes, alleys, highways, water-courses and bridges throughout the City and Island. The late Chancellor Kent, in his Notes on the Charter, remarks in reference to this section, among other things, as follows: "This grant is of a public nature, without any private interest or property or revenue connected with it, and it has always continued with the Common Council under free and active exercise; subject, nevertheless, at all times to legislative interference and direction. The legislature interferes with the power in their discretion, and I think there can be no question as to the right of the legislature to do so, for the power is not exclusive in the Corporation, nor irrevocable, nor in the nature of the grant of a private right. The Common Council exercise it consistently with the legislative directions, and in other cases where the Statute law is silent." (Kent's Notes on the Charter, 252.)

It will not be denied that it was competent for the Legislature to have subjected the grant in question to the payment of damages or compensation. Indeed, it is contended on the part of the plaintiffs that such a provision was indispensable to the validity of the act. And I entertain no doubt that it was equally competent to direct such damages or compensation to be paid into the State Treasury to the credit of any or either of the State funds. This I think follows from the fact that the Corporation hold the streets for the use of the people of the State. It would be simply absurd to say that they hold them in trust for themselves. If the Legislature had thought proper, they could, in the exercise of their supreme legislative power, have directed such damages or compensation paid into the City Treasury, or have devoted the money to general or local educational or charitable purposes, or have given it such other direction as, in their judgment, they deemed discreet and best. If this be so, it seems to follow that the power to exempt the grantees from the payment of any damages or compensation for the franchise granted, is clearly within the scope of legislative authority.

But the occupation of the streets for the purpose of constructing and operating this railroad does not involve the *taking* of property in such a sense as to come within the prohibition of the Constitution, which implies, first, a private owner; second, a taking from him, and third, the property or thing taken, having the legal qualities of property, and the owner's interest in which is capable of legal estimate. I have shown that the streets are not in the hands of private owners, and that whatever is to be taken is not private property. The grant in the statute is of a franchise, (14 N. Y. R., 522, 523, Davis *vs.* The Mayor,) Franchise and liberty, says Blackstone, are synonymous terms, and their definition is a royal privilege or branch of the King's prerogative, subsisting in the hands of a subject. (2 Comm., 37.) This royal prerogative in England is, by our form of Government, vested in the Legislature—who, in granting the franchise, take nothing from any one, nor do they part with anything, except the right to grant to another the same franchise, their power over which is exhausted by the grant first made—and the grantee takes nothing but a right to do certain things, or enjoy certain privileges, and this he does not take from any one, only as he receives it at the hands of the Legislature. The franchise may be of great value to its possessor, still it is nothing but a creature of the mind, intangible, and cannot be seen or felt. We have a mental conception of it, but it cannot be perceived by any of the senses. If its enjoyment requires the appropriation of private property belonging to another, the legislature may authorize such appropriation upon payment of just compensation to the private owner, provided the object and purpose of the grant are for the public use, and not otherwise.

The Legislature might constitutionally have passed a law for the construction of this railroad, at the expense of the State or of the City, as a street improvement, to be used and operated by all persons who desired, with vehicles adapted to the improved or changed condition of the streets, subject to the payment of tolls or license fees, either to the State or the Corporation of the City; or, whether such payment under such regulations as the Common Council might prescribe. (Davis *vs.* The Mayor, 14 N. Y. R., 530, per Comstock, J.)

It could not be done by municipal legislation, because it would be a new use of the streets, not contemplated by the Charter, as is clearly shown by Judge Denio in the case last cited.

But the power of the Legislature will not, I apprehend, be questioned. Nor can it be successfully contended that, in an act for such purpose, it would be indispensable to its validity that it contained provisions for the payment of compensation to any party for taking real estate within the bounds of the streets. If any property would be taken, it would be for public use; and just so in the case before us. In all our railroad corporations, private property is allowed to be taken, upon compensation to the owner, on the ground that it is taken for public use. (Bloodgood *vs.* the Mok. & Huds. River Railroad Co., 18 Wend. 11, and resolution at the end of the case on p. 77.)

In all those cases, actual and exclusive possession of the private property is taken by the Railroad Companies. In the case at bar, I cannot perceive that the construction of the railroad in the streets and avenues, and operating it when completed, involves the taking of property. The iron rails are to be laid down, but the grade of the streets is not to be interfered with. The track of the road does not become the property of the grantees. All they get is a license or liberty, irrevocably it may be, to construct and operate the road, to be enjoyed subject to the rules and regulations of the Common Council. No one is prohibited from passing over and along the track with teams and vehicles, the same as if no such track had been constructed, or the act had not been passed, subject only to the prior right of the owners of the franchise to use it with their carriages or cars. The act does not transfer any property to the private defendants. All it does in this respect is to grant to them the liberty to use—not to take—public property for public use, without excluding other persons from their former use of the same property—and the use which is thus granted, is nothing more than the privilege of passing and repassing over and through the streets in question with a species of conveyance different from any which the public generally enjoy or use. It does not give a possession, even assuming the streets were private property, for which the private owner could maintain ejectments. The provision of the Constitution invoked by the plaintiffs was not, as I think, intended to embrace a case of this description.

III. The plaintiffs also challenge the validity of the act, upon the ground that it contravenes section nine of article one of the Constitution. That section provides that: "The assent of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature should be requisite to every bill appropriating the public money or property for local or private purposes." The plaintiffs contend that the act confers the public property for a private purpose in surrendering to the grantees a portion of the public easement in the streets. It is hardly necessary to devote much time or labor to this objection. The plaintiffs, if I apprehend them rightly, do not place much reliance upon it. If the views herein put forth, in considering the second objection that the grant of the franchise in question is for a public and not a private use, are sound, or the conclusion arrived at on that subject be correct, a perfect answer is furnished to this objection, assuming that the act did not receive the assent of two-thirds of the members elected in each branch of the Legislature, but that it was passed by a vote of two-thirds of a quorum present in each house, pursuant to section nine of article four of the Constitution.

I have thus, at much greater length than I could have wished, considered and disposed of the general propositions of the plaintiff in support of the injunction, and am brought to a conclusion adverse to their right to maintain it. Since the argument in this case, this Court, sitting in General Term in the Second District, have decided the case of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company *vs.* the Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company, in which it is held, among other things, that the Legislature possesses the power to confer upon a Corporation the privilege of building and using a horse-railroad in the streets of a city, without the consent of the owners of the soil over which the streets are laid out; such a use of the street being merely a mode of exercising the public right of travel, and not an appropriation of the property of the owners of the land requiring compensation in damages. That such a franchise or privilege may also be created or conferred without the consent of the city authorities, if the Legislature sees fit to repeal, *pro tanto*, the portions of the General Railroad act, or of any other statutes requiring such consent. (35 Barb., S. C. R. 364.) The case did not come under my observation until a few days since, nor until the foregoing opinion was principally prepared. If that decision is good law, it in effect disposes of the present case in favor of the defendants. It is needless to say that I concur in the principles it enunciates. So far as the provisions of the act under which the private defendants claim the right to construct and operate the railroad in question conflicts with the General Railroad statute, or any other statute on the subject of railroads in cities which were enacted prior to the passage of the former, the latter statutes are *pro tanto* repealed by it, (§ 5 of the act of 1860, ch. 513, p. 1,042.)

For the foregoing, among other reasons, I think the order of the Special Term continuing the injunction should be reversed, and the injunction discharged.

In relation to the order and judgment sustaining the demurrer by the Mayor, &c., it follows as a necessary consequence from the views expressed upon the appeal just considered, that such order and judgment should be affirmed; because, if the conclusions arrived at are correct, or, in other words, if the statute in question is free from any constitutional objections, and I am not in error in the interpretation I have given it, none of the plaintiffs have any legal ground of complaint, or any legal standing in Court. If this were not so, the demurrer is well taken, and should be sustained, for the reasons so well stated in the opinion of the learned Judge who held the Special Term.

SUTHERLAND, J.—I concur in the conclusion of the opinion above, on grounds which will be hereafter stated.

DISSENTING OPINION.

LEONARD, J.—After careful consideration, I am unable to concur with my associates in reversing this order.

I disagree with the learned Justice who writes the leading opinion for reversal, in holding that the Corporation of the City of New-York have no beneficial interest in the streets.

Every new use which is not inconsistent with the original use by the public under the trust by which the title is held by the Municipal Corporation for a highway, belongs to the municipality, and not to the people of the State at large.

The railroad track, when laid, makes use of a certain portion of the land constituting the street.

It is a new use, which inures, pecuniarily, to the profit of the grantees, and, as a convenience, only to the advantage of the public.

The Corporation, with the permission of the Legislature, may construct the railroad and enjoy the profit.

That right flows from and is attached to the fee of the land constituting the street, and is vested in the Corporation.

The right of the public, in the streets of the City, is for a highway only, as heretofore used and enjoyed, not for laying a railroad.

It is the municipality that have paid for the land in the streets, not the public at large.

For these reasons, and those referred to in my opinion at the Special Term, I am convinced that the right demanded is one which the public may not take from the Municipality of the City of New-York without payment.

That the payment, when made, must go to the City Treasury, for the relief of local tax-payers, and not for any other public use.

I dissent from the opinion reversing the injunction order. I concur in the order sustaining the demurrer of the Mayor, &c., of the City of New-York, to the complaint, with costs.

The Prize Cases.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JULY 23.

Before Judge Betts.

The United States District Attorney, E. Delafield Smith, moved on for trial the case of the *Stephen Hart* and cargo. Messrs. Benedict, Donohue and Kurtheedt moved off the case. The Court intimated its readiness to proceed with the trial. But in view of the facts submitted by counsel, and also in view of the unremitting labors of the Judge and officers of the Court and counsel, for upward of a year, the District Attorney stated that he would move no further prize cases until the September term, except that during the present week all cases will be disposed of in which both parties shall be ready.

The District-Attorney regarded it due to Judge BETTS that an opportunity be given him to go to the country. The questions involved being suspended on appeal to the Supreme Court, this course will not delay the final disposition of the prize cases. The Judge has decided every case brought before him, and has been in his study at an early hour every day for upwards of twelve months.

The District-Attorney has kept him constantly occupied with the prize business since the blockade was established. For the present all interlocutory business will proceed as usual.

Commission Sales—Liability of the Broker for the Proceeds.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge McCarthy.

Delavan vs. *Lakey*.—This was an action to recover the value of an iron Mateawan planer which the defendant sold, last May, on commission, for the plaintiff. The proceeds of this sale, together with his commission, the defendant, as alleged, appropriated to himself. The grounds of defence were that the planer came wrongfully into the possession of the plaintiff, through George D. Baldwin, and that the proceeds really belonged to Benjamin Lord, who notified the defendant not to pay the money to the plaintiff.

It was claimed on behalf of the plaintiff that the planer had been bought by Baldwin under a Sheriff's execution, and that the plaintiff bought it for a valuable consideration.

The case was given to the jury, and a verdict for the full amount was rendered, deducting $82 for the defendant's commission.

J. Oakey, for plaintiff; Hill & Conable, for defendant.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Clerke.

Hanna vs. Dexter.—Retaxation ordered.

Barstow *vs.* Harris.—Judgment ordered.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 23, 1862.

$9,000	U. S. 6s '68..Cou.	97⅜	
8,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	97	
6,000	U. S. 6s '81..Cou.	98	
5,000	do.....	97¾	
20,000	do.....	97⅝	
10,000	U. S. 6s '61 Oreg. W. Ln. ⅜ yearly.	96	
2,000	U. S. 5s '71..Reg.	87	
20,000	U. S. 5s '71..Cou.	86¾	
30,000	do.....	86⅝	
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 Cou.	86	
5,000	do.....	85¾	
16,000	U. S. 6s 1 yr. Cer.	97⅜	
35,000	do.....	97¼	
2,150	T. 7 3.10 Pct N. am.	101¾	
3,000	do.....small.	101¾	
1,000	do.....	102	
19,000	do.....	102⅜	
1,000	do..end small.	100	
5,000	N. Y. State 6s '74.	117	
1,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90.	49¾	
5,000	Virginia 6s.....	52	
12,000	Missouri 6s.....	46¾	
10,000	do.....b60	47	
1,000	Mo. 6s, 1 to H. & St. Jos. R. R.....	59	
500	California 7s.....	94¾	
2,000	do.....	95	
15,000	Ill. War Loan.....	96¾	
8,000	Erie 3d mtg. '83..	98¾	
5,000	Mich. So. s. f. b..	99¾	
4,000	do.....	99¾	
2,000	E. R. 4th M. Bs..	88¾	
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bs....	106¾	
5,000	M. C. 8 P c. Bs., N.	106¾	
1,000	Mich. So. 2d Mtg.	82	
2,000	Mich. Cn. 8 P c.	0.104	
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	93	
2,000	Tr. Ha. & Alt. 1M.	103	
5,000	Ch. & N. W. S. F. B.	92	
11,000	do.....	92¾	
1,000	Ch. & N. W. Ass. B.	47¾	
5,000	C. & N. W. 2d m.	27	
5,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	63	
7,000	do.....b60	63¾	
2,000	M. & F. Du C. 1st m.	92¾	
3,000	do.....	93	

SECOND BOARD.

$14,000	U. S. 6s '81. Reg.	97½	
37,000	U. S. 6s '81. Cou.	98¾	
6,000	Tenn. State 6s '90	49¾	
10,000	do.....b60	50	
10,000	Mo. State 6s.....	46¾	
850	U. S. 6s '67. Reg.	97½	
10,000	Treas. 7 3-10 P c. Notes.....small.	102¾	
1,000	Cal. State 7s.....	95	
14,000	U. S. 5s '74..Cou.	86	
10,000	Tol. & W. 2d m..	63	
3,000	do.....	63¾	
4,000	Har. R. 3d M. Bs.	83	
6,000	Erie R. 4th M. Bs.	88	
1,000	Mob. So. S. F. B.	99	
5	Bank of Republic..	90	
100	Harlem Railroad...	14⅝	
100	do.....b30	14⅞	
6,000	R. I. Rd

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Colleen Bawn.

WALLACK'S—The Irish Lyon—Fra Diavolo.

WINTER GARDEN—The Italian Wife—King Cotton.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

BRYON'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Living Whale, &c., at all Hours—Dramatic Performances at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

To our Brooklyn Subscribers.—Mr. S. Henderson having sold his Brooklyn route to Mr. Harden, our subscribers will please take notice that he is our authorized carrier in Brooklyn. All moneys due for papers are to be paid to him. Persons wishing the paper served to their address early in the morning, will address a note to this office to that effect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The President has promulgated his order constituting Gen. Halleck General-in-Chief of the entire land forces of the United States. The order is dated the 11th inst.

Yesterday forenoon the President, the Secretary of War and Maj.-Gen. Halleck were in consultation at the War Department, Gens. Pope and Burnside being present a portion of the time. Possibly one result of this consultation may be found in General Order No. 11, issued yesterday, by Gen. Pope. It directs that commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands in his army, shall proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within their reach. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance will be allowed to remain, under certain restrictions; those who will not take the oath will be conducted to the South, beyond the extreme pickets of the army—not to return, under penalty of being treated as spies. Any person who violates his oath of allegiance will be shot, and his property confiscated. The same order prohibits all communication with any person whatever living within the enemy's line. This looks like making war in earnest.

The idea of drafting to fill up the National armies to the requisite standard, is hardly entertained by the authorities at Washington. The impression is that the President's call for 300,000 additional volunteers is already being responded to throughout the country with an alacrity sufficient to insure the entire number in a much shorter time than was anticipated. Certainly the accounts of recruiting movements which reach us from every direction seem to warrant this belief.

Secretary Stanton has issued an order to carry into effect the act recently passed by Congress, to replace the clothing of sick and wounded and other soldiers, lost by the casualties of war.

We have advices from Gen. McClellan's army to the 22d, at which time matters were quiet.

Twelve of Commodore Porter's mortar fleet were ordered to report at Fortress Monroe, and left Vicksburgh a fortnight ago. Perhaps the rebels at Fort Darling may yet get a taste of their quality.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* takes the trouble to contradict, "on the highest possible authority," the statement that Gen. McClellan has tendered his resignation because of Gen. Halleck's promotion. He is entirely satisfied with the new order of things.

Dr. Fox, an army Surgeon, who was taken prisoner during the recent retreat, has been released, and arrived in Philadelphia. He says that on the way to Richmond he noticed a very large siege gun lying near the railroad track, and entirely commanding it. The gun is covered with sheet iron, the covering shaped like the departed *Merrimac*, after which it is named. It cannot be seen at any distance, and on the approach of the enemy along the road toward the city, could sweep everything before it on the track, destroying a whole train of cars at a single shot. The Doctor heard some rebel officers remark that "Beauregard was lying about five miles from Richmond," and that Magruder had left for the South. On approaching Richmond from Savage Station, he saw the encampments of the rebels on the left of the road, stretched over the hills and woods. He passed one fort commanding the road to Savage Station, and says another one commands the James River.

A band of guerrillas in Missouri, under command of a man named Reeves, have captured the town of Greenville, in Wayne County, after a desperate fight with two companies of State Militia. The latter were completely surprised, as they had no pickets out, and therefore fought at a great disadvantage. Capt. Seeper, who commanded the militia, and forty-eight of his men, are reported killed, and a large number wounded. Gov. Gamble has determined to put a stop to the doings of the guerrillas in Missouri, and has accordingly issued a special order authorizing Gen. Schofield to organize the entire Militia of the State into companies, regiments and brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force as he may judge necessary. Gen. Schofield has gone to work in good earnest, and has ordered every man fit for duty to report to the nearest military post within six days, to be enrolled. The Provost-Marshal of St. Louis has also issued stringent orders in regard to the sale, transfer, or transportation of arms.

On the authority of Dr. Butler, Surgeon of the Third Minnesota Regiment, the Nashville *Union* makes some remarkable statements regarding the affair at Murfreesboro. The Ninth Michigan, he says, were surprised, but that 175 of them rallied and drove the enemy back. The fight in which the Third Minnesota was engaged, he says, only lasted a few moments, and there were but four wounded and one captured. The regiment could easily have held its own until reinforcements arrived, but Forest, the rebel commander, thought he could frighten Col. Lester into a surrender, and sent a flag of truce saying that he had a force 5,000 strong, and that further resistance would be madness, whereupon the Colonel surrendered at once. He is squarely charged by Dr. Butler with inefficiency and cowardice, but a member of the regiment, in a subsequent issue of the *Union*, publishes a card denying the allegation, although he acknowledges that a longer resistance might have been made.

Brig.-Gen. Nelson, on reaching Murfreesboro, on July 18, issued an order directing the disloyal citizens to surrender at once all the United States property which the rebel troops had distributed among them. The order brought the uniforms and equipments to the Court-house by cartloads.

Dr. Dignowitty, of San Antonio, Texas, has been in Washington for some time, endeavoring to interest the Government in behalf of the Union population of Texas. There is a prospect that his efforts may soon be crowned with success, and that a force will be sent to that State under the command of some General (possibly, Gen. Fremont,) who will be satisfactory to the Germans. Dr. Dignowitty states that there are thirty thousand Germans who are now wandering in Mexico, having escaped the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy in Texas.

A dispatch dated Mobile, July 16, gives currency to a rumor from Richmond, that Jeff. Davis has demanded the surrender of Gen. Butler for hanging Mumford. If he is refused, he threatens to hang one of the captured Generals.

The steamship *Fulton* arrived at this port last night, from New-Orleans on the 16th inst. Her advices are four days later than previously received, but are not of special interest. Gen. Shepley, Military Governor of Louisiana, came as passenger. Everything continued quiet in New-Orleans, and the price of flour was falling.

The steam transport *Arago* arrived at this port last night, from Port Royal on the 18th instant. She brought on the Forty-fifth Pennsylvania Regiment and landed them at Newport's News.

GENERAL NEWS.

The mails by the steamship *North American* reached this City last night. Our English files by her are one day later than were received by the *City of Washington*, but they contain nothing worth reproducing. Later telegraphic advices have been already published.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* states that the *New Ironsides* war-steamer, the first of the iron-clad ships of the kind built in this country, is only waiting for her gun-carriages to be put in commission.

The total loss in Gen. McCall's Division of Pennsylvania Reserves, in the late six day's fighting near Richmond, was as follows:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.	Total.
First Brigade	68	417	312	799
Second Brigade	85	450	1,099	1,634
Third Brigade	75	303	178	558
Batteries and Cavalry	23	53	18	94
Total	251	1,223	1,607	3,081

As the division numbered only about 8,000 men at the beginning of the fighting, it will be seen that the proportion of the losses was very great—much greater than that of any other division engaged.

The President, on Tuesday, reappointed Gen. Marcy to the position of Chief of the Staff of Gen. McClellan, the Senate having left his former appointment unconfirmed on personal grounds. He had an interview with the President and the Secretary of War, and returned on Tuesday afternoon, *via* Baltimore, to the James River, with important dispatches to Gen. McClellan.

The army bakery, established in the Capitol at Washington, in April, 1861, is now being removed to a new building, just erected near the Observatory. Between the 1st of May, 1861, and the last of June, 1862, the Capitol bakery supplied the troops in and around Washington 10,707,151 rations of excellent bread, for which 56,486 barrels of flour were used, and the saving between the weight of flour allowed and what was consumed was 816,453. As high as 245 barrels of flour have been consumed every twenty-four hours for a week, making 42,750 twenty-ounce rations or loaves a day. The average number of barrels of flour consumed during the month of October, 1861, was a fraction less than 239 a day, or 1,315,275 loaves for the month. Sixty-five thousand loaves were once issued in a single day. The saving of flour, has, in some months, made the profits of the bakery $10,000 after paying all expenses, and the net profits for the fourteen months ending with June 30, have been nearly $20,000. At one time 185 hands were employed, but the average number has been about 100. They receive from $31 to $42 per month and one ration.

Letters have been received at Washington from Cols. Gallagher and Simpson, of the Eleventh Pennsylvania and Fourth New-Jersey, whose regiments were captured, in which they state that they were in the centre of the line, and fought for upward of an hour after our troops had retired, and were only apprised of their position when entirely surrounded by the enemy. One hundred and ninety-five of the Eleventh were killed and wounded, and the rest taken. Of the Fourth New-Jersey, one hundred and thirty-nine are known to have been killed and wounded, three hundred captured and seventy-five missing.

According to the Toronto *Globe*, the direct tax bill will add largely to the population of Canada. It states that a largetobacco factory is to be established in Toronto, by a gentleman who thinks that he can supply the Provincial market and foreign countries also, more economically, when free from the burdens recently imposed by Congress.

The Stock Market was ½@1 ℘ cent. higher yesterday, and Gold and Exchange ¼ ℘ cent. lower. The closing price of Gold was 119@119¼ ℘ cent.; U. S. 6 ℘ cents, 98⅛@98¼; New-York Central, 92½@92⅝ ℘ cent.

The export demand for Flour was less active, yesterday, and prices favored buyers slightly. A brisk business was transacted in Wheat and Corn, at advanced rates. Cotton was depressed and cheaper. Sugars, Molasses, Tallow, Fish, East India Rice and Kentucky Tobacco were in good request, and were very stiffly held. Pork was more freely purchased, but was quoted lower. Cut Meats and Lard were actively sought after. The freight market exhibited less firmness, with 476 vessels of all classes in port. The changes in other branches of trade were unimportant.

The Tribune on the President's Executive Order.—In its anxiety to be disgusted the *Tribune* receives the order addressed by the President, as Commander-in-Chief to the chiefs of Departments, as a bitter disappointment to the hopes of reasonable men, and a painful evidence of the President's subservience to the dictation of Slavery:

"We speak plainly," says our neighbor, "for in this crisis it were treason to be silent or ambiguous. Unless the slaves are afforded ample and palpable inducements for quitting the service of the rebels and embarking in that of the Union, the great mass of them will continue to serve their masters while the latter destroy the nation. And this order *does not* supply the slaves generally of rebels with an adequate reason for braving peril, privation, and death, by a speedy flight from the house of bondage to the sheltering folds of the Flag of the Free. Of course, we do not know that the President will stop here. We trust he will not. Yet the appearance of this order would seem to indicate that nothing further is contemplated. If that be the fact, we sadly feel that the nation is undone."

It is somewhat difficult to guess what the *Tribune* would have. The paper which it complains of as too inconclusive, is simply a military order, not a declaration of the policy of the Government, in no way connected with the Confiscation act, and not at all directed to the negroes of the South. It is simply information to the commanders of the Union armies in the original States of the Confederation as to their duties in regard to property and certain persons. It goes to the full extent of the power allowed with propriety to such distant and detached leaders. On the one hand, they are to prevent marauding; on the other, to use all rebel property and material that can be made tributary to the support of the army, and to receive into their lines as many persons of African origin as can be profitably employed. What more should the order have contained? Should it have entered into an abstract discussion of the inevitable negro problem? Should it, a simple military circular, have contained a proclamation addressed to the slaves of rebeldom, soliciting them to enter our lines, and accept freedom and two shillings a-day? Should it have announced to the Generals, what is of no concern to them, the intention of the Government to bestow freedom ultimately upon all such refugees? None of these topics would here have had a more appropriate place than if they had been thrust into the text of a commercial treaty with Japan, or a bulletin from a field of battle.

Upon all of the questions which incessantly agitate the bosom of the *Tribune*, the President has yet to declare himself. He owes the country a full revelation of his policy; and while we are satisfied he will, in due time, make a thorough disclosure of his opinions in regard to Slavery and its place in the war, we confess we should be sorry to find the proclamation required by the Confiscation act and addressed to armed rebels, embodied in a purely military direction to subordinate military officers. With nothing less than this, however, will the *Tribune* be content.

More Activity in Recruiting.

We cannot urge too strongly on our Governor and the military authorities, the importance of *haste* in recruiting. One man now on the James River is worth what fifty will be next Autumn. The army must be strengthened, so that it may be able to press the enemy's line continually and keep him occupied before Richmond, otherwise the raid of Pope to Charlottsville, may turn out only a misfortune, and his advance columns be crushed by an overwhelming force from the rebel army near Richmond. Time is everything to us. Our army burns to atone for its apparent retreat; the Southern raw levies are being drilled every day, their army is badly cut up and is probably at its weakest now; intervention looms up in the distance, and every possible motive presses us to the most energetic measures.

Massachusetts has set us a wise example. Gov. Andrew has notified every town, according to its able-bodied population, of its quota in the new levy. This gives a definite object for each community, and enables particular individuals to help out the recruiting in their own township by bounties. The consequence is that in many districts the number is already made up, and the bounties for some villages reach a large amount. Most wisely for success in the war, and also for vigorous recruiting, they have recruited principally for old regiments. The old regiments have already won historic names, and are very popular, while the raw recruit between two veterans is worth twice what he would be in a new regiment. If New-York does not bestir herself, the Bay State will be before her in the new levy. Rhode Island too, is active, offering large bounties, but the work has been impeded by the shameful spectacle of a neglected military hospital, under an incompetent surgeon, upon her coast. From Vermont we have already heard. In the other New-England States, great efforts are making. We trust that New-York will not be outstripped. So vital is activity now, that we could almost wish at once for a draft by Gov. Morgan, (if it be possible under the Militia law of the State,) so that each community shall be forced to come forward at once and supply its quota. With the State well districted, however, and the local authorities set vigorously to work, we believe the full number could be raised. It is true that this falls at the worst season of the year—harvest time—when labor is in the greatest request. Still, the life of the nation depends on our energy, and all things must now be sacrificed to success in war. It should be understood that we are at the utmost stress of our struggle.

The recruiting now is to determine whether we shall continue to exist as the great American Republic, the hope of the struggling masses the world over, a light and beacon to humanity, or whether we are to divide into two hostile States, with a century of war and chaotic guerrilla contest before us, weighed down with debts, our glory trampled under foot, and a ready prey to the powerful and unprincipled Governments of Europe. There is no longer any question of compromise, or peace, or amicable union; it is war to the knife, war for safety, war for existence. The South must be utterly conquered and broken, or we must be. The new military orders show this. The Confiscation bill is only another evidence of it. The new rising of the people must show that they appreciate it, and then, *væ victis!* Woe to the beaten! Democracy and Slavery are in their death-struggle. There is no retreat, no moment's cessation possible. The life-blows must be struck quick and fast. One or the other must die on this Continent. If necessary, the lives and fortunes of a generation are to be sacrificed in the tremendous contest, so that Liberty and Justice may have rule here forever. Therefore, let all men do their utmost now.

Driving the Rebels Southward.—Pope's bull of yesterday, providing, among other things, that all male persons within his department, who do not choose to swear allegiance, shall be escorted beyond the lines of the army and into the regions of rebeldom, will, we hope, operate conveniently and usefully. Nearly all the young men in Eastern Virginia have joined the rebel army—leaving behind them just enough hardened old cases to act as spies upon our movements, and keep the enemy thoroughly posted. These men, too, are generally malignant and annoying; and though they do not enter the rebel ranks, are not backward in taking a shot at any stray parties of our troops, or assassinating them whenever it is convenient. It is better to crowd this whole class down South at once—so that as our armies advance they may not leave an enemy in the rear. By putting them all there, we can finally deal with the rebellion in a small space and as a whole, without distraction. If this policy had been adopted in the Valley, it would have cost us much less trouble. Those who will not support the Government cannot demand its protection. All that these or any other rebels are required to do, is to take the oath of allegiance.

Our Prisoners to be Released at Last.—We trust there is no mistake as to the truth of the Washington telegram of this morning, which announces that Gen. Dix has made an arrangement with the rebels for an *immediate* and general exchange of prisoners. A similar announcement has been made several times before; but there have been delays, postponements, difficulties and obstructions of various kinds in carrying it out, and in the meantime the Union prisoners have lingered month after month in the dungeons of rebeldom, while hundreds of them have died of neglect and harsh treatment. The principle of exchange has now been accepted by our Government, and there is no reason, if the rebels are willing, as they seem to be, that there should be any delay in carrying it out. The large numbers of our sick and wounded, in particular, who were captured by the rebels on the Peninsula during the late battles, should be attended to immediately. Some of our self-sacrificing Surgeons stayed behind with them to wait upon them, as far as possible; but we have learned that there is still a great deficiency of proper medical and surgical attendance. If all of those who can be removed without danger were brought within our lines at once, enough of the surgeons would doubtless remain to take care of the poor fellows who may be too far gone or in too much suffering to endure removal. We have about twenty thousand rebel prisoners now in our hands, mostly in the Northwest, where they have been well taken care of during the hot Summer months; while of our men the rebels cannot have altogether more than half of that number. We believe, however, that the return of these eight or ten thousand men would be the means of inducing twice or thrice that number to join the ranks of the army at once. If the telegraph be correct in saying that an arrangement has been made for an immediate exchange, we hope that the arrangement will be *immediately* carried out.

Malicious, to Say the Least.—The *Evening Post*, of yesterday, in some remarks on the Report of Gen. Casey, regarding the part taken by his division in the battle of Fair Oaks, makes the following assertion:

"This was the division, it should be remembered, that Gen. McClellan, who was not present at the fight, stigmatized in a hasty and ill-considered report, *and which has since rested under the injurious reproach*. We are glad to see that its commander is properly sensitive as to the honor of his troops, and that *he does not mean they shall be slandered, even by a superior officer*."

This splenetic outburst shows either very great ignorance or very great malice on the part of our cotemporary. It is not true that Gen. McClellan has allowed Casey's Division to "rest under an injurious reproach." On the contrary, on the 5th of June, only three or four days after the battle, Gen. McClellan transmitted a dispatch to the Secretary of War, which we published at the time, and which we think the *Post* copied, stating that his first report to the effect that the Division had behaved discreditably was founded on official statements made to him before he arrived on the field of battle, which he had seen occasion subsequently to discredit in part. He proceeded to say, that from statements made to him by Gens. Casey and Naglee, he was convinced that portions of the Division "behaved well *and made a most gallant stand against superior numbers*." Gen. Casey himself, in his report, published by us yesterday, does not deny that a portion of his division "did not behave as well as could be desired," though he justly claims that "those who behaved discreditably were exceptional cases." We cannot see, therefore, but the two Generals are sufficiently in accord in their judgment. We are glad to see Gen. Casey's report published, for it furnishes data for a full and just appreciation of the gallant conduct of the division he commanded; but the *Post's* flourish about his "not meaning to be slandered, even by a superior officer," is bosh—and malicious at that.

One of the Herald's Falsehoods Nailed.—Senator Wilson has very properly nailed to the counter a falsehood which first issued from that mint of mendacity, the New-York *Herald*, and which has since had considerable of that currency which such bogus coinages sometimes obtain. That sheet has repeatedly charged Mr. Wilson, Chairman of the Senate Military Committee, with having risen in his seat and stated that the Government had 150,000 more troops than were wanted. To this false statement the Senator has lately taken occasion, in the course of a speech made at Newton, Mass., to give emphatic denial. "There is," said he, "not only no truth in it, but there is not a shadow of truth on which to lay the foundation of the assertion." Senator Wilson then went on to define his position in the Senate on the question, as follows:

"As Chairman of the Military Committee an order was drawn under my supervision calling for half a million of men. This was during the recess of Congress. Congress assembled in December, and from the best information Government could obtain, the amount raised exceeded 680,000, or 180,000 more than was provided for.

The Military Committee, always found fault with on account of enormous expenses of the war, were called upon over and over again to state the number of men in the service, and after a careful and laborious calculation it was ascertained that instead of having 680,000 men there were but about 525,000 in the service of the country.

On the floor of the Senate, in reply to an inquiry from the Chairman of the Finance Committee, Mr. Grimes of Iowa, I stated that Government had but 520,000 men, that it called for 150,000 more than were enrolled, that if there had been 680,000 men, that would be 180,000 more than allowed by law. *I have always maintained that Government wanted more men.* In a recent debate upon the army bill I appealed to every Senator to say if ever I on the floor of the Senate *maintained* that we had more troops than were wanted, and not a voice was raised—*on the contrary, a unanimous verdict that I had not.* So much, Mr. Chairman, in explanation of the false position which the New-York *Herald* has sought to place me in, and which other papers have echoed."

The Work of Gen. Halleck.—Gen. Halleck's new position and duties are at length authentically and officially defined. He is to take "command of the whole [of the] land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief," with his headquarters at Washington. This is the third or perhaps the fourth, functionary of that grade which we have had since the opening of the war—Scott, McClellan, and Stanton, or rather the President, having preceded Halleck. It is just a year ago that Gen. McClellan was assigned to the position; and he performed its arduous duties for about nine months. The events that have taken place over the country since he entered upon active field work, show the imperative necessity for some strong, clear-headed military man to guide the movements of all our armies.

Gen. Halleck enters upon his great duties at a moment and under circumstances requiring the exercise of the most comprehensive and skillful genius. The work before him is tremendous. But he has a magnificent army with which to accomplish it; and a great nation at his side to strengthen and encourage him. The tools to operate with are at his hands, and anything that he may need, which the nation has, will be given to him. He enters upon his duties with a large amount of popular confidence and respect, which it is the duty of every man and journal now to encourage, and to increase, as his actions will warrant. If he achieves the same amount of success in the East that he has had in the West, within the past year—if he causes the rebel host at Richmond to dissolve or fly as the rebel armies at Bowling Green, Columbus and Corinth have dissolved or fled—it will not be many months before the enemy's forces now at Richmond will be reduced to roving guerrillas, scouring through the States of the far South. The country looks to him and will wait upon him with assured confidence.

The Gridiron Decision.—We give place in another column to the opinion of the Supreme Court in regard to the celebrated "gridiron" grants. It will be seen that a majority of the judges concur in regarding the grants as valid, overruling all the legal and technical points raised by the opponents of the roads. Of these the principal appears to be the right set up by property owners on the several routes, to compensation for the right of property they possess in the soil of the several streets. The Court decides that no such right exists either in the adjoining property owners or in the corporation; but that the streets belong to the people of the State, who may grant the use without question, or restraining injunction. The injnction against the construction of the roads is therefore dissolved, and the companies may begin the work to-morrow if they please.

The probability is, they will do nothing of the kind. The case has now to go to the Court of Appeals, where tedious forms and protracted argument may shroud the whole business in uncertainty for years, rendering an immediate adventure anything but safe. It would, indeed, be the acme of misfortune, if, after laying and furnishing the network of roads, the company were, by an adverse decision, obliged to tear it up and replace infinite trap and cobble-stone street beds. The risk will probably save the City from violation for a year or two at least.

Lawless Liquor Selling.—Between the upper and nether mill-stones of State and National excise laws, there seems to be some prospect of grinding the lawlessness out of the liquor dealers. Now that the Police and Excise Commissioners are acting in concert, and the Police Justices show some determination to discharge their duty, the question of further contumacy will rest with the Grand Jurors and the District Attorney. We have yet to learn that there has ever been a session of the Grand Inquest when any reluctance was shown to indict offenders of this class; so that the whole responsibility will be concentrated on the prosecuting officer. The shuttlecock among City officials will rest at last in a definite place, and the public will understand that a continuance of unlawful rum-selling can only be possible with the tacit consent, or by the positive neglect of a single officer of law.

A Move in the Right Direction.—The work to which all our present recruiting efforts should tend is the filling up of regiments already existing, but which have been reduced in numbers by battle and disease. If these skeleton organizations could be filled the army would be reinforced, and that, too, in a way which would be more effective than the addition of double the number of men organized into new regiments. We are glad to notice in this connection that the State authorities have decided to advance the fifty dollars bounty only to such as enlist to join regiments already in the field; those who enlist in new regiments will not receive the bounty till after leaving the State. This is a move in the right direction.

THE NEW CALL FOR TROOPS.

RECRUITING IN THE CITY.

Progress of Enlistments—How the Bounty System Works.

THE UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Capt. Larned and Dr. Mott, with their assistants, had their hands full, as usual, yesterday. From quite early in the morning until near 5 o'clock P. M., men continued to be brought in from the numerous recruiting offices with which the City is studded. More than an average number were enrolled; though many, who would otherwise have been brought to the United States mustering office, have, under special instructions, been taken direct to the regimental encampments and mustered in by the Adjutants there. It is evident that, as the liberal provisions of the Governor's proclamation become known, a greater willingness is being manifested to enter the army. This is partfcularly the case with men who have wives and families to provide for. As they begin to understand that they will not have to leave those dependent on them without resources, they will come forward with increased readiness, and soon fill up the ranks of the 300,000 which the country calls for and must have.

THE STATE AND UNITED STATES BOUNTIES.

Captains of companies in all the new regiments now organizing are busily engaged making out the papers necessary to enable their men to draw the half of the $50 bounty offered by Gov. Morgan, on his own responsibility. These papers are multiform, and to some of the officers who undertake to fill them out, a little complicated. But things will work smoothly enough when practice and experience shall have rendered the formal details of the documents more familiar. The volunteers are in high spirits at the idea of obtaining within a day or two a check good for $25 upon the Commercial Bank of Albany. If the checks were only payable here instead, and a central office were established wherein claims could be verified and allowed within a few hours of a man's being mustered in, the system would work better still. Lots of good citizens, who chance to be temporarily out of employment, are anxious to enroll their names, if they can be sure of immediately receiving enough to afford the relief of which their families stand in present need. It is to be hoped the mission of the Common Council Committee to Washington will be successful. Should the War Department agree to their suggestion to pay the United States $25 bounty at once, instead of waiting until the completion of regiments, yet more marked manifestations of military enthusiasm will certainly be evoked.

THE REGIMENTS THAT HAVE SEEN SERVICE.

The definite announcement that recruits for the veteran regiments, which have sent on here to fill up their ranks, will receive the same amount of bounty with those volunteering into new regiments, has served to stimulate a desire among young men to join the service in the way that will most speedily put them face to face with the rebellion. When a choice has to be made, it really seems the best course to become a member of a corps like the Fifth (Duryee's Zouaves) or the Ninth, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) which have so gloriously distinguished themselves in battle, and whose laurels will be shared by all who have the good fortune to be permitted to wear their uniforms. Who, also, would not wish to share the honors so lately won by Sickles' brave Brigade or the fighting boys of Sickles' indomitable brigade. These and many others of the regiments that have already secured their place upon the page of history have opened recruiting offices in the City, and are adding considerably to the total of enlistments. The headquarters of the Fifth are at No. 506 Broadway (where Capt. Governeur Carr, of Company B, is on duty) and at No. 40 Bowery. Sickles' and the Irish Brigades, Hawkins' Zouaves, the Lincoln Cavalry, the Ira Harris Guard, the Ira Harris Light Cavalry, the First New-York Volunteers, (Garret Dickman, Colonel,) and several German regiments, will also shortly appeal to the able-bodied patriots who are ready to shoulder muskets and march forward to the music of the Union.

An announcement of special interest to recruits enlisting in regiments now in the field was issued yesterday. To qualify themselves to share in the $50 bounty offered by the Governor, they must report to Dr. Thomson, at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, there to undergo inspection by him and receive his certificate of physical health and capability.

THE VOSBURGH CHASSEURS.

Company C of this regiment, Col. Buckingham, is in want of a few men to complete its organization. The company is already mustered into service, and is at present encamped at the Red House, Harlem. Lieut. McPherson, late of the Seventh Regiment, (National Guard,) is the recruiting officer; he can be seen during the day at No. 112 Walker-street, and in the evening at camp.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

It being unable to procure Cooper Institute for the meeting of the friends of the Irish Brigade that is to take place to-morrow night, in consequence of the hall being under repair, Messrs. Savage and Devlin, the Committee appointed to procure a hall, have succeeded, through the kindness of Col. Stevens, in securing the armory of the Seventh Regiment for the occasion. Gen. Meagher will positively be present and address the meeting. Judge Daly, Richard O'Gorman and James T. Brady, will also, it is expected, be present.

THE FIFTH SENATORIAL REGIMENT.

Col. Peissner's Regiment, which promises to be a first-class organization, is gaining fresh men to the ranks daily, as soon as enrolled the men are mustered into the service, and sent to the encampment at Turtle Bay Park, Forty-fifth-street. The regimental headquarters are at No. 575 Broadway.

THE PHŒNIX REGIMENT, (CORCORAN ZOUAVES.)

This regiment, belonging to Spinola's Empire Brigade, is gradually increasing in strength, and will no doubt ere long have its full complement of men. Col. James C. Burke is in command, and has seen service during the present war. A few more men are still wanted; strong, able-bodied young fellows can be recruited by applying at headquarters in Broadway.

A NEW BRIGADE PROPOSED.

AN APPEAL FROM BRIG.-GEN. HOTALING.

To the Brave and Patriotic Citizens of New-York:

In view of the dangerous clouds of treason which now most alarmingly threaten the very existence of our hitherto united and prosperous country, it behooves every man among us who loves our Government and its institutions, to leave the avocations of ordinary business, or the endearing ties of home, and engage hand to hand and shoulder to shoulder in most efficient, fearless warfare, to put down and forever crush out this disunion rebellion in our Southern States. I feel most seriously impressed with a sense of my duty in this case, and the necessity of my earnest working in support of this war.

My ancestors, who were in the wars of our Revolution and of 1812, have transmitted to me a disposition, also, to participate during this later day in the more gigantic war of 1862, and to fight for, and sacredly bequeath to our posterity, whole and complete, the same fair fabric of American Government which our fathers so bravely fought to secure for us.

I cannot longer rest easy and quiet in this peaceful City, while the most threatening danger to my country exists elsewhere within our land.

The God of my country, and also the hovering spirits of my slain departed friends, seem now to call on me individually with irresistible influences to go out into this threatening war, and mingle my life with others in the battlefield.

Therefore my life, and my property also, I will now offer and devote at my country's call, for its best interests; and myself to act the most useful part in its behalf, my mind and physical energies will permit me to do. I can afford, and God being my helper, I will afford, to leave the associations of my home, and my business, to lend a helping hand while, in the enjoyment of vigorous health, in response to the patriot's call, to sustain our beloved President and his faithful working Cabinet, our country's institutions, and the brave, patriotic men who are now striving and sacrificing their lives for our country's safety and union, in the fields of war. I do therefore propose, with the approbation of the Governor of this State, to open immediately, in this City and vicinity, suitable recruiting stations for mustering from among our brave patriots, one or more regiments of brave and able-bodied men, to be in immediate readiness for orders into active service. I ask of you, my fellow-citizens, not merely to go to battle, but to come with me. I desire to be with you in the war, until the rebels are all put down—or put up, as they richly deserve to be, into even neighborship with their political brother "Haman." I propose as a name for this corps, "Hotaling's Commercial Brigade of New-York."

SAMUEL HOTALING,
No. 194 Duane-street.

RECRUITING IN THE STATE.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, July 23,

The quota of volunteers for this (Chemung) County is more than full. It is believed that this county is the first in the State that has recruited the numbers necessary.

RECRUITING IN BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

At the City Councils, this afternoon, the Committee of Conference reported again the resolution rejected yesterday by the second branch, making appropriation for bounty for volunteers, when the Secessionists of the second branch again rejected it. There was a considerable crowd, and much excitement. Several members were assaulted on leaving the chamber. A large force of police was present, who protected the obnoxious members to their houses. But for this they would have been roughly handled. A large police force is now protecting their houses.

THE NEW REGIMENTS.

IMPORTANT ORDER.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, July 19, 1862.

General Orders, No. 59.—I. The Inspector-General having reported rules and regulations to be observed at the several Regimental Camps throughout the State, and the Commander-in-Chief having approved the same, it is ordered that they be strictly enforced by the Regimental Commanders, who will be furnished with printed copies.

II. Persons enrolling volunteers under General Orders No. 52, will make requisitions on the Adjutant of the regiment to which they are attached, for the necessary enlistment blanks, which will be filled up and signed in quadruplicate for each recruit. The oath, as printed in the blanks, will be administered by a civil magistrate at the enlistment, and at the same time the recruit will sign the declaration, and if a minor, his parent or guardian will sign the consent on the back of the blank. Whenever recruits are sent to the headquarters of the regiment, the enrolling officers will transmit the corresponding enlistment blanks in triplicate to the Adjutant, having first signed the certificate and descriptive list at the bottom of the blank.

III. On the arrival of recruits at regimental headquarters, they will be examined by the Surgeon, who will sign, in triplicate, the certificate printed on the enlistment blanks, in the case of such recruits as are accepted—being governed in making such examination by the general regulations of the army. All accepted recruits will be immediately mustered into the service by the Adjutant, who will enter their names on triplicate lists, signing the certificate of muster printed on the margin, and attaching thereto the corresponding enlistment blanks. One of these lists, with the corresponding enlisitment blanks attached, will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the State, one to the Paymaster-General of the State, and one will be retained at the headquarters of the regiment. On the completion of a company, the names of all recruits belonging to such company will be transferred from the lists previously made to a muster roll, one copy of which will be transmitted to the Adjutant-General of the State, one to the Adjutant-General of the army at Washington, and one will be filed with the records of the regiment.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjt.-Gen.

The Hibernian Outward Bound.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Tuesday, July 22.

Advices from the United States to Monday evening were placed on board the steamship *Hibernian*, from Quebec for Londonderry and Liverpool, off Cape Race, at 3½ o'clock this afternoon.

Private telegrams sent through Mr. Geo. Stokes's commercial agency, No. 145 Broadway, New-York, were also placed on board the *Hibernian*.

The Strike on the Lehigh Canal.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

The strike on the Lehigh Canal is ended. A large force of laborers is now working on terms offered by the Company.

THE SPORTING WORLD.

Trotting on Fashion Course.

THE TROT OF TUESDAY.

A very exciting trotting-match took place on Tuesday on the above course, between the gray mare *Lady Suffolk*, to 85 pounds wagon, and the bay gelding *Rattlesnake*, to 170 pounds wagon, mile heats, best three in five, for $2,000. *Lady Suffolk* was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and *Rattlesnake* by D. PFIFER, the latter being the favorite at 100 to 60, previous to the day of the race, notwithstanding the difference in weight; but after the horses had been driven over the track two or three times, the quick and lively action of *Lady Suffolk* caused the betting to turn so much in her favor as to be nearly even before starting, it being influenced to some extent by her owner offering to back her at 400 to 500.

It will be recollected that *Rattlesnake* had been allowed by the judges to be worried for an hour and a half in attempts to score at the match with *Gen. Butler* last week; and this time her driver determined to start, even if HIRAM led him a couple of lengths, rather than have his horse fretted and worn down by false starts, and so intimated to the judges.

First Heat.—*Suffolk* led at the start, but broke at the first turn; when *Rattlesnake* took and kept the lead, being closely pressed by the gray mare, but never lapped. On the home stretch the mare broke three times, and the horse came in an easy winner by two lengths.

Second Heat.—The *Lady* was three lengths in advance at the start, when PFIFER nodded to the judges to give the word; and, as in the previous heat, the *Lady* broke at the turn, and *Rattlesnake* passed the quarter pole a clear length ahead, which was gradually reduced by the gray, who lapped him in going round the last turn and down the home stretch, in the prettiest style, until she was fairly neck and neck at the old half-mile pole, where she broke up again, and *Rattlesnake* came past the judges' stand an easy winner by three lengths.

Third Heat.—As HIRAM put the gray over the score, the starting judge gave the word "Go," although PFIFER was fully six lengths from the stand. On dashed the mare, and after her went *Rattlesnake*. But a stern chase is a long chase, and both made a fine square trot without a break, HIRAM passing the judges' stand in 2 min. 34 sec., being two seconds quicker than *Lady Suffolk* had ever trotted before. *Rattlesnake* was pulled up at the distance-stand.

Fourth Heat.—This was a splendid contest, the mare leading by half a length at the start, increasing the lead in going round the turn, and at the quarter-pole being again lapped by the horse, when she broke, but speedily recovered herself, and after a splendid burst over the backstretch, she lapped him again at the half mile pole, continuing in that position round the turn and past the three-quarter pole. In the meantime the excitement of the spectators became intense, and was increased as *Lady Suffolk* swung into the straight-run with a clear lead, which she gradually increased, until *Rattlesnake* was pulled up at the distance stand, and left the *Lady* to come in an easy winner by several lengths.

Fifth Heat.—All sorts of attempts at fretting the horse into breaking were put in use, and succeeded to admiration, as HIRAM was in no hurry to get the word; but the climax was reached when, as the horses were at the score, with *Rattlesnake* trotting squarely, and only half a length in advance, HIRAM threw himself back as unwilling to take the word on such a fair start, and the judges called back the horses. These feints having finally achieved its object in tiring and breaking up the horse, the word was at length given, with *Rattlesnake* leading slightly; he however broke up at the turn, and never recovered his position, as *Lady Suffolk* won the heat and race, and the $2,000 for her owner.

SUMMARY.

FASHION PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.—Tuesday, July 22, at 3 o'clock—match for $2,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5 to wagons.

H. Woodruff, names g. m. *Lady Suffolk*, to wagon	2	2	1	1
D. Pfifer, names b. g. *Rattlesnake*, to 170 pounds wagon	1	1	2	2

TIME—2:36, 2:37, 2:34, 2:38, 2:40½.

Trotting Match on Fashion Course for the Benefit of a Charitable Institution.

A rather exciting and interesting sporting affair took place yesterday on the above course, which brought together quite a gathering of prominent members of an up-town church, who were desirous of adding their pious mite to a fund for liquidating a demand which hung over their consecrated house of prayer. The medium for this desirable object was furnished by three religious, moral, philanthropic and enthusiastic Irish gentlemen—members of the church—well-known to the community; who furnished their pet road horses for a grand contest on the Fashion Pleasure-ground Association's Course.

On arriving at the track we found a very active and vigilant Ticket Committee at the gate, ready to receive the dollar (paper) entrance fee, and the usual deadheads were particularly looked after and compelled to fork over or were turned back, to their manifest disgust. So stringent was the cash rule applied, that even the endorsement of the amiable "JOE COOK'ON" that it was all right, had no effect on the guardians of the ticket-box, who seemed determined that no one who did not come "down with the dust," (rags) should see a hair of the tail of any of the equine animals to be exhibited for the cause. Upon reaching the stand, it being early, a small congregation of jovial-looking men of all ages were found discussing the state of the weather, probable attendance, &c., and the merits of the horses, and bantering each other by offers of small bets, from which it might be inferred that *Red John Jackson* was the favorite. By degrees other members of the congregation began to flock together, with a mixture of the well-known sports of the turf and betting men, who nodded to JEMMY JOHNSON, the established poole auctioner, who was early on the track, jeanned cash-box in hand, and all alive to initiate the religious community into a new thing or two as to the most profitable mode of investing their suplus funds. One of the sports said to JEMMY, "Hain't you a going to sell some pools?" This attracted the attention of some of the workers in the good cause, and after a few sporting remarks JEMMY began: Now gentlemen, what'll yer give for the choice of the three horses in a pool of fifty dollars;" a number of bids ended in *Red John Jackson* being knocked down as first choice; *Jessie* being second, and *Lady Morgan* being taken at the lowest figure. Quite a large number of pools were sold by Mr. JOHNSON at variable bids and totals; in each case the person bidding on either of the horses, receiving a receipt, and the whole money being placed together, whichever horse won entitled the holder of the ticket on which his name was bought, to take the whole of the money in the pool, less Mr. JOHNSON's commission of 2½ per cent. Many were the remarks of astonishment at these proceedings by various of the brotherhood.

An explanation was satisfactorily given, that it was an economical way they had on the Fashion Track to accomodate those who had, or those who hadn't much money to risk in betting. But some of the tyros in trotting matters were still more astonished to find, after a heat had been run, that *Lady Morgan* was sold for 50 cents; *Jersey*, for $6, and *Red John Jackson*, for $35. A great many pools were sold, and such was the excitement and brisk demand for investments in the charitable trot, that JEMMY had to mount a chair near the track to take advantage of the gudgeons who were eager to nibble, while the horses were being trotted over the course by HIRAM WOODRUFF—who drove *Red John Jaakson*, instead of Mr. WHEELAN—and D. PFIFER and DAN MACE, the Boston driver.

Just previous to the start, there might have been between five and six hundred people on the course; but it is said that over a thousand tickets were sold around town. Our notice of the heats must be brief, but such a scene of excitement has seldom been seen of late, and it was with extreme difficulty that the track could be kept half clear.

First Heat—After several attempts to score in the most approved jockey style by the drivers, the horses got the word from Mr. MATTHEW GREEN, one of the judges, *Jessie* leading to the one-quarter pole, when he broke badly, giving place to *Red John Jackson*, and her ladyship *Morgan*; at the half mile pole HIRAM led by fully eight lengths, with PFIFER and MACE side and side; from there to the three-quarter pole, MACE left PFIFER, and closed up with *Jessey* on HIRAM; and by a smart brush up the home stretch had nearly lapped *Red John Jackson* at the old one half mile pole, when up he went again leaving HIRAM to come over the score an easy winner, with *Jessey* running almost over the score before being brought down to a trot and *Lady Morgan* saving her distance. The odds were well sustained, and more pools sold under the excitement. After some attempts, the horses started for the

Second Heat—HIRAM led the turn, where he broke up in company with PFIFER's mare, and MACE took the lead, but was lapped at the old judge's stand by HIRAM, and shook him clear at the half-mile; HIRAM came up again about the middle of the turn, but *R. J. J.* went off his feet, and *Jessey* passed the three-quarter pole four lengths in advance of HIRAM, who was as much ahead of PFIFER. On nearing the distance stand, HIRAM went up again, and *Jessey* won the heat, amidst the greatest cheering from the congregation.

Third Heat—HIRAM led past the quarter pole with *Jessey* hanging on his quarter, and got off his feet for a moment, and again at the old Judges' Stand, losing some five lengths. HIRAM, however, made a gallant brush in going round the turn, and had reduced the gap to a length on swinging into the home stretch; but *Jessey* was well in hand, being driven with excellent judgment by DAN MACE, and had enough speed left in him to out-trot all HIRAM's efforts with *Red John Jackson*, who again got off his feet at the distance stand, and *Jessey* won the money. Among those present were many well-known officials and members of our City Government.

SUMMARY.

FASHION COURSE, L. I.—Trotting on Wednesday, July 23, 1862, at 3 o'clock P. M., a test between three well-known road horses, for $100 a side. Mile heats, best three in five to wagon. The whole proceeds of the affair to be donated by the winner to a charitable institution.

WM. WHEELAN names b. g. *Red John Jackson*..	1	2	2
D. MACE names b. g. *Jessey*.....	2	1	1
D. PFIFER names b. m. *Lady Morgan*.....	3	3	3

Time, 2:44½; 2:43; 2:41.

On Friday a trotting match of extraordinary interest takes place between *Kitty Wink*, *Lady Suffolk*, *Memnon* and *Lady Sherman*.

Racing in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, July 23.

The second day's racing of the Boston meeting came off, to-day, on the Franklin Park Course. The attendance was not so numerous as on the first day, owing to the cold and unseasonable weather. The racing was excellent, all the heats being very closely contested. The first race was for a mile handicap, for a purse of $250. *Miss Jessie*, belonging to Mr. JOHN HUNTER, was backed at odds against the other three starters, *Hillsborough*, *Emma* and *Cyclone*. The race was won by *Hillsborough* in 1:50¾, *Cyclone* being second, *Miss Jessie* third, and *Emma* last. The two-mile heats handicap race, for a purse of $148, was won by Dr. WELDON'S *Bettie Maid*, beating *Trovatore* and *Revenge*. *Trovatore* was the favorite, and *Revenge* next in estimation. *Revenge* won the first heat in 3:52, with *Trovatore* second. *Bettie Maid* won the second and third heats, in 3:46½ and 3:49¼, after an exciting race in each heat with *Trovatore*. Dr. WELDON, of Kentucky, consequently won both races to-day, being the first victories he has achieved during the recent campaign in the North.

The Republican and Legislative Committees.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 23.

The Republican and Legislative Committees met at the Delavan House to-day. Vacancies in the Sub-Committees were filled, when a recess was taken to enable the Sub-Committees to confer and report to both Committees.

ALBANY, Wednesday, July 23.

The Republican State Committee reasssembled this afternoon, when the Sub-Committee reported the following call, as agreed upon by the Joint Conference Committee:

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Caucus Committee, held at the Delavan House, in the City of Albany, July 23, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at Syracuse on the 24th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon, for the nomination of a Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election; that all Republicans and Democrats and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war in putting down the rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 16, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all Counties or Assembly Districts, where there are Republican and Union Committees, they unite in one call, and that in those Counties where there is but one Committee, that the Convention be called by that Committee.

The report was adopted on the part of the Republican State Committee, and this fact being known to the Legislative Union Committee a joint meeting was held. After the usual congratulations on the part of the officers of the respective Committees, Mr. DART, from the Republican State Committee, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That we are in favor of an active, earnest and energetic prosecution of the war until the rebellion is crushed and treason punished, and that, to attain that end, we are in favor of the Government employing and using every means consistent with civilized warfare within its reach.

The motion was seconded by Judge TREMAINE, and the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Three vociferous cheers were then given for the Union when the Joint Convention adjourned *sine die*

Patriotic Meeting of the Jersey City Board of Aldermen.

A BOUNTY OFFERED FOR VOLUNTEERS.

In compliance with a request of a Committee of the leading citizens, a special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening at the City Hall, with a view of offering a bounty for volunteers, under the last call of the Government, for which the quota of the city is 150. Alderman CLEVELAND was chosen Chairman, *pro tem.*

Alderman HARDENBERGH, President of the Board, offered the following:

Whereas, Strenuous efforts are now being made to give aid and com.ort to the Government in its efforts to suppress the rebellion; and whereas, we desire to show as a people our high regard for the volunteer soldier who responds so willingly to his country's call, and lends his best efforts for her defends; and whereas, different communities throughout the loyal States have freely given a bounty of $50 to each volunteer upon the acceptance of his enlistment; and whereas, it appears more equitable and just that such bounty should emanate as an expression of the whole people, as the welfare of all is at stake; be it, therefore,

Resolved, That for the quota of Jersey City, under the recent proclamation of the Governor, the sum of $50 as a bounty be awarded to each volunteer soldier upon enlistment, and that for the purpose of carrying the above into effect, the Committee on Finance be instructed to borrow for the period of one year a sum not exceeding $9,000, and that, upon the requisition of the Committee of Finance, a bond or bonds of the city, whose total sum shall not exceed $9,000, shall be issued, signed by the Mayor and City Clerk, having thereon attached the corporate seal of the city.

Resolved, That when said amount shall have been borrowed, the same shall be placed to the credit of "The Jersey City Bounty Fund," and all drafts upon the same shall be drawn in the name of said fund, signed by the Mayor of Jersey City, who shall render to the Common Council a full statement of receipts and expenditures therefor.

Resolved, That in thus donating the sum of $50, as a bounty to each volunteer soldier, the individual members of this Common Council acting as they believe in obedience to the demands of a correct and loyal public sentiment, throw themselves upon the indulgence of a community whose highest and noblest efforts have ever been put forth to sustain with vigor and true patriotism the National arm now raised in defence of Constitutional Liberty, and that we invoke the chosen freeholders of the County of Hudson, to raise a sufficient amount to afford a bounty to each volunteer soldier, in order that Jersey City may be reimbursed in the issue of the bonds now ordered, and assume her pryportion with the people of the entire County of Hudson.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Board of Chosen Freeholders at their most convenient opportunity, and that said committee report to this Board the result of said conference.

Resolved, That the bounty is intended to apply to the volunteers who may hereafter join Capt. DUNNING'S company for the Eleventh Regiment.

Patriotic remarks were made by Aldermen Hardenbergh, Earle, Cleveland, Terry, Gadis, and from the Citizen's Committee, Peter Bentley, J. D. Miller, and Ex-Alderman H. F. Clark. The resolutions were then adopted by a unanimous vote, and Aldermen Hardenbergh, Hough and McBride were appointed on the Committee above referred to.

The bounty offered by the city, together with the Government bounty and advance pay, amounts to about $90, which the volunteer will receive on his acceptance.

The State also pays the sum of $6 per month, in addition to the United States pay, to the family of each volunteers in the New-Jersey regiments, and the sum of $4 per month to each single man, unless it is assigned for the benefit of a widowed mother oa sisters, in which case the payment is thr same as to married men.

The German Shooting Festival.

FIRST DAY.

The Fifth Anniversary of their organization was celebrated on Tuesday, at Jones' Wood, by the German Shooting Club of New-York City and environs. About 3,000 persons were present, and the day was devoted to trials of skill in the use of the rifle and musket. Companies A and H of the Fifth Regiment New-York State Militia, Capts. NEANDER and KERTENHORN, and Company I, of the First Regiment New-York State Militia, Capt. RICE, participated in the shooting matches, which were conducted under the supervision of Capt. H. D. BASCH, of the "Schuetzenverein."

The targets represented the Austrian double-headed eagle of large size, suspended among the trees, and bearing the German tri-color flag in their talons. One of these was entirely shot away, but as the shooting of the first day was not intended to be formal, no list of prizes was announced. In the evening a magnificent ball, enlivened by the music of two fine brass bands gave eclat to the finale of the proceedings. The day was cool and pleasant and the rural scene delightful.

SECOND DAY.

The assemblage was much larger than on the first day. The shooting match was formally opened by the "Schuetzenverein," and, at the same time, some National German sports were introduced, among which "climbing the pole," "sack races," &c., elicited great mirth. But, all were suddenly interrupted and terminated by a heavy rain storm, and the regular proceedings, including the grand concert, distribution of prizes and ball, were postponed until to-day, when a vast concourse will, no doubt, be in attendance. The throng took refuge in the hotel, where HERMANN'S brass band amused them with a series of delightful performances.

Mr. SOMMERS, the present lessee of the grounds, and of the hotel established there, is deserving of much credit for the efforts made by him in behalf of the success of the festival and the comfort and happiness of the guests assembled.

At the last festival the Rifle Clubs gave $560 to the families of volunteers, and this year the proceeds will go to our wounded soldiers.

Arrivals in the City.

Gen. G. F. Shepley, from New-Orleans; C. H. Groesbeck, of Cincinnati; D. Paley, of the Royal Horse Artillery, England; Col. N. Lord, of the Volunteers, and Dr. D. B. Clark, of Washington, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts; Hon. W. T. Carrol and family, from Washington; Hon. M. Wood, of Maine: Col. Kingsley and lady, of the United States Army; Col. Ellis and lady, from St. Louis; Maj. Dike, of Minnesota; Capt. Lyman, of the United States Army; Maj. W. Wood, of the army, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Gen. Barnard and lady, from Washington; Capt. Hazard and Capt. E. E. Vaill, of the United States Navy; Hon. P. Baxter, of Vermont; Hon. William Henderson, of New-York; Col. Amory, of the United States Army, are at the Astor House.

Hon. John Wentworth, from Chicago; Lieut.-Col. Olmstead and Dr. S. B. Hunt, from Harrison's Landing; Col. Dobby, of Philadelphia; Lieut.-Col. Chas. O. Gray, of New-York, and Hon. Chas. Sherrill, of Albany, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Capt. Lea and J. T. Hurdy, of the British Army, from Montreal, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

Mr. Bernal, British Consul at Baltimore, and Antonio Estalella, from Cuba, are at the New-York Hotel.

BRIG.-GEN. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER.—This evening Gen. THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER visits Wallack's Theatre. In honor of the occasion the theatre will be illuminated and decorated with the National American and Irish Colors. The General and suite will occupy a box on the right of the proscenium. On entering, the orchestra will perform the National Anthem.

CONCERT IN AID OF SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—This evening a concert for the benefit of sick and wounded soldiers will be given at Lee-avenue Hall, Williamsburgh. The admission is only twenty-five cents. For such a cause the hall ought to be crowded by the patriotic citizens of Williamsburgh.

Markets.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, July 23—P. M.

FLOUR steady. WHEAT moderately firm, and parties apart; sales at $1 07 for Milwaukee Club; 99c. for good No. 2 Chicago Spring. CORN in fair demand at 42c.; other grades quiet. WHISKY steady; no sales. CANAL FREIGHTS steady. *Imports*—8,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat, 28,000 bushels Corn. *Exports*—102,000 bushels Wheat, 44,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 23.

FLOUR steady and scarce. WHEAT steady and in fair demand for new. CORN—Yellow advanced 2c.; supply light. OATS dull and declined 1c. WHISKY dull at 34c. COFFEE steady.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 23.

FLOUR active, at $5 75@$6 for superfine. WHEAT active; White, $1 40; Red, $1 30. CORN—Yellow scarce and in demand, at 60c. OATS 1c. higher, at 43c. COFFEE declined ¼c., at 22c.@22½c. WHISKY dull, at 33c.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans—Eugene Chesse, Joseph Alcindor, Francis Aregno and wife, H. J. Spotts, Mr. Hall, George Chapman, S. B. Slach, J. C. Krenky, S. Lesem, C. Andree, C. A. Andree, J. S. Brownson, George T. Doughty, G. Jullia, John Narie Aubert, Peter Conrey, R. G. Keene, Paul Vicellia, M. Amberg, A. Houser, Egerton P. Clegg, J. F. McGuire, Miss Kennedy, J. E. Futnam, T. Lafon, T. Allen. James Matze, Wm. A. Goodwin, Jno. H. Keep—Total, 30.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Arago, from Port Royal—Lieut.-Col. W. A. Olmstead, 2d N. Y.; Lieut.-Col. Sargent, Lieut. Lookerbury, Lieut. Phillips, Major White, 1st Mass. Cavalry; Lieut. Brigham, Bat. Q. M.; Lieut. Stranger, 100th Penn.; Dr. Wm. H. Tanner, Surgeon 47th N. Y.; John R. Stimson, Agent Adams' Express; Mrs. Capt. Curtin, Mrs. Allen, child and servant, Mrs. Carr, 4 children and servant, G. W. Barnes, L. Wesson, O. Neil, M. Derrickson, Mr. Paulding, Mr. Lawrence, T. Ryan, Mr. Dennett, A. W. White, Chaplain Hudson, Major R. Butt, Major Mason, Major Paulding, Mr. Lowther, Dr. Hunt; Lieut. Gray, 8th Maine, sick; Major Kilburn, Adjt. Budding, Capt. Curtin, Lieut. G. M. Ackley, all of 45th Penn., sick; Jos. Lester, Sylvester Woodmancy, H. A. Strawcutter, S. M. Bookman, J. O. McKinlay, Benj. F. Divet, Franklin Weston, Sergt. Jas. J. Cady, all of 45th Penn., sick.

In bark Eliza Barss, from Bermuda—Mr. Jones and family, D. R. Tucker, Mrs. Masters, Mrs. Jennings, two Miss Outerbridges, Capt. Higgs and lady, Mrs. Godfrey, Mrs. Lewellyn and child, Capt. Bennett, T. Penniston, A. Frith, J. Romaine, and 4 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 49 | Sun sets.... 7 23 | Moon rises... 2 43

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 6 04 | Gov. Island. 6 53 | Hell Gate.... 8 15

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 23.

Cleared.

Ship Rhine, Moon, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Casco, Gardner, Trinidad, Cuba, George S. Stephenson; Arzelia, Davis, Rio Janeiro, Whitmore & Co.

Brigs Mersey, (Br.,) Philips, Pernambuco, Brett, Son & Co.; Geo. Downes, Paine, Philadelphia, Metcalf & Duncan.

Schooners Hound, Parman, Bermuda, Middleton & Co.; John Randolph, Wall, Philadelphia, L. Kenny; America, Reynolds, Providence, L. Kenny; Mary Alice, Gibson, Barbados, master; Connella, (Br.,) Salter, St. Johns, N. F., D. R. De Wolf.

Sloops Nantucket, Hawkins, Norwich, H. S. Rackett; Report, Wells, Hartford, H. S. Rackett; Fred. Brown, Carr, Providence, L. Kenny.

Barge Cygnet, Gansen, Philadelphia, Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Arrived.

U. S. steam transport Ocean Queen, Terry, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, in ballast to D. D. Tompkins. 22d inst., off the Capes of Delaware, passed ship Harriet A. Stevens, bound N.

U. S. steam transport Fulton, Wotten, New-Orleans July 16, at 5 P. M., and the Bar 17th, at 7:30 A. M., with passengers and 469 sick and discharged soldiers from Gen. Butler's Division.

U. S. steam transport Arago, Gadsden, Port Royal July 18, via Fortress Monroe, with passengers and sick soldiers to Col. D. D. Tompkins, U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport C. Vanderbilt, Wier, Fortress Monroe 30 hours, with 511 sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. McClellan's Army.

Steamer Osprey, Kenny, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer J. B. Mollison, Eckman, Trenton, N. J., with mdse. to Wm. Jenkins.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Steamer Franklin, Young, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer E. A. Stevens, Raynor, Baltimore, with mdse to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Black Diamond, Green, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Ship Robert Cushman, Otis, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to master.

Ship Augusta, (Aust.,) Taratochie, Liverpool 40 ds., with coal to order.

Ship Emily Augusta, Strickland, Philadelphia, in ballast to J. O. Baker.

Bark Lucy A. Nickels, (of Searsport,) Ford, Havana July 12, in ballast R. P. Buck & Co. Died, in the hospital at Havana, July 5, James Maxwell, seaman, aged 25, of St. John, N. F. The L. A. N. is in the Lower Quarantine.

Bark Heiress, Clark, London and Isle of Wight 35 ds., with mdse. and 43 passengers to E. E. Morgan & Wiley—vessel to John McGaw.

Bark Eliza Barss, (Br.,) Frith, Bermuda 6 ds., with potatoes, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne. Left no Am. vessels.

Bark Christiana, (Br., of St. Andrew's,) Tobin, Cienfuegos 21 ds., with sugar to Jed Frye & Co. Had light weather the entire passage.

Bark Robert Leonard, (Br., of Yormouth, N. S.,) Corning, Youghal 39 ds., in ballast to Edmiston Bros.

Bark Amelia, (Br., of Glasgow,) Candlish, Newcastle 43 ds., with coal to H. & F. W. Meyer.

Bark Abraham Barker, Schuffnorth, New-Bedford 36 hours, in ballast to master.

Brig Louisa, (Pruss.,) Schultz, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to Funch, Meincke & Wendt. Left bark Clifton, from Baltimore.

Brig Martha Post, Robinson, Rio Grande 67 ds., with hides, horns, &c., to John Swan. Had much calm weather.

Brig J. B. King, (Br.,) Coffill, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to D. R. De Wolf.

Brig Peerless, (Br.,) Essex, Cow Bay, C. B., 11 ds., with coal to J. Hunter & Co.

Brig Agile, (Br.,) Mason, Maitland, N. S., with plaster to master.

Brig Speedaway, (of Portland,) ——, Cienfuegos June 27, with molasses to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Glenwood, (of Glenwood,) Dickinson, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Thos. Gilmartin. July 17, lat. 28 42, lon. 74 18, spoke bark Diligence, of Portland, from Portland for Cardenas, 25 ds. out—reported having been 10 ds. south of lat. 30.

Schr. White Cloud, (3-masted, of Providence,) Gardner, Charleston, Eng., 52 ds., via St. George, Me., 4 ds., with 260 tons china clay to J. P. Hammill—vessel to E. D. Fogg, of Providence.

Schr. Shannon, (Br.,) Higgs, Eleuthera 10 ds., with fruit to James Douglas. July 12, lat. 27, lon. 76 40, was boarded by the U. S. gunboat Mercedita, on a cruise.

Schr. S. T. King, Clendennin, Calais 6 ds., with lumber to John Boynton & Son.

Schr. John C. Calhoun, Murch, Bathurst, N. B., 14 ds., with stone to master.

Schr. Arabella, Wass, Addison 5 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Union, Libby, Machias 5 ds., with laths to Simpson & Clapp.

Schr. Vivid, (Br.,) Burgess, Moncson, N. B., 7 ds., with grinding stone to master.

Schr. M. H. Mifflin, Gladding, Philadelphia, with coal for Providence.

Schr. Susan, Bearse, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to S. W. Lewis & Co.

Schr. W. B. Ferguson, Miller, Salem 3 ds.

Schr. Panama, Clayton, Boston, for Boston.

BELOW—One bark.

SAILED—Steamship Roanoke, for New-Orleans.

WIND—Sunset, E. S. E.

Notice to Mariners.

FOG SIGNALS ON BOARD THE LIGHT-VESSELS OF THE UNITED STATES.

All light-vessels of the United States are furnished with bells to be rung by hand, gongs to be sounded, and horns to be blown alternately at intervals of not exceeding five minutes, with a duration of each signal of about three minutes, leaving a silent interval of about two minutes.

By order. THORNTON A. JENKINS,
Secretary of the Light-house Board.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Office Light-house Board, Washington, May 30, 1862.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, July 13, schrs. Adelia Kelly, for New-York in 5 ds.; Sarah Maria, for do., to sail 20th.

At Rio Grande, May 17, brigs Elizabeth, for New-York, ldg.; Lotus, (Br.,) for New-York, loaded, to sail soon.

At Havana, July 12, brig Frostook, for New-York in 3 ds.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, No. 566, is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA—Gen. Pope's New Orders—Present Position and Prospects of the Union Forces—News from Richmond—Rebel Enterprises.

NEWS FROM THE WEST—Rebel Guerrillas in Kentucky and Missouri—Capture of Cynthiana and Henderson by the Rebels—Their Invasion of Indiana—Movements Near Corinth and Memphis—Gen. Curtis Safe.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—Affairs at New-Orleans, Memphis, and on the Mississippi—Disasters to the Union Fleet near Vicksburgh—A Rebel Ram-page.

THE GREAT LOYAL DEMONSTRATION IN NEW-YORK.

THE TAX BILL IN FULL.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—The West Indies and South America—American Affairs in England.

THE PRESIDENT'S APPEAL TO THE BORDER STATES AND THEIR REPLY.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.

RECENT CHANGES IN THE ARMY.

A PAGE OF EDITORIAL ON THE TOPICS OF THE DAY.

A CAREFULLY PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are inaccessible to the American reader.

A number of unusual interest.

Grover & Baker's
CELEBRATED NOISELESS SEWING-MACHINES,
Acknowledged to be superior to all others.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with
RUPTURE OR HERNIA.
Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

CAMIDGE—SANDERSON.—On the 3d inst., at the Parish Church, Sheffield, Eng., by Rev. Canon Camidge, M. A., Vicar of Wakefield, assisted by Rev. Canon Sale, D. D., Vicar of Sheffield, Rev. CHARLES EDWARD CAMIDGE, B. A., of Wadham College, Oxford, to LAURA CAROW, youngest daughter of E. F. Sanderson, Esq., of Endcliffe Grange and New-York.

HEWITT—BROWER.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, by Rev. Henry E. Montgomery, FRED. L. HEWITT to Miss LOUISE, eldest daughter of T. C. Brower, Esq., all of this City.

LORTON—BRIGGS.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, July 16, by Rev. Dr. Burchard, WILLIAM B. LORTON to MARY W., daughter of William D. Briggs, Esq., all of this City.

VAN ZANDT—KENNEDY.—In Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, July 17, THADDEUS A. VAN ZANDT, Esq., of New-York, to Miss MARY KENNEDY.

DIED.

ARMSTRONG.—In Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, July 22, JAMES H., son of Catharine E. and the late George Armstrong, in the 25th year of his age.

BIRD.—In this City, on Tuesday, July 22, EMELINE FRANCES, youngest daughter of James and Margaret Bird, aged 19 years, 5 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends, also the members of the 18th-st. M. E. Church, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the 18th-st. M. E. Church.

BUCK.—At Lamington, N. J., on Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of her brother-in-law, Rev. Dr. Blauvelt, CATHARINE HUTTON, wife of William J. Buck, and daughter of the late Timothy Hutton.

CAWOOD.—Suddenly, at her residence, on Tuesday, July 22, BEATTIE, widow of the late Thomas Cawood, of North Allerton, Yorkshire, England, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Geo. Johnson, No. 56 West 25th-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COOKE.—On one of the group of the Kooria Morria Islands, East Indies, on the 14th of February last, of dysentery, Capt. CHARLES HUMPHREY COOKE, aged 38 years.

☞ Hartford, Conn., papers please copy.

CARR.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, July 23, Sergeant CHARLES H. CARR, Fifth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Charles Green, No. 277 Madison-st.

☞ Orange County and New-Hampshire papers please copy.

DENNEBEKER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, July 23, LILIEN DENNEBEKER, aged 1 year, 3 months and 23 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Benjamin Blockledge, No. 60 4th-st., this day, (Thursday,) the 24th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M.

MINOR.—On Friday, June 27, of typhoid fever, LAFAYETTE MINOR, of Oyster Bay, L. I., aged 25 years. Was a member of the Fifth Regiment, N. Y. S. V., Duryee's Zouaves.

Was buried at Savage's Station, Va.

NICOLL.—On Tuesday, July 22, at the residence of his father, John Nicoll, Blooming Grove, Orange County, N. J., JOHN M. NICOLL, in the 27th year of his age.

PAIRSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, JAMES B., eldest son of Alexander and Margaret Pairson, aged 3 years and 9 days.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) July 24, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 88 8th-av. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

TURNBULL.—In Leamington, England, on Saturday, July 5, SINCLAIR G. TURNBULL, son of the late Robert J. Turnbull, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Friday next, the 26th inst., at 5½ o'clock P. M.

WITTHAUS.—On Monday, July 21, MARIE CHRISTIANE, widow of J. D. Witthaus, in the 72d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of her sons, R. A. and G. H. Witthaus, and her son-in-law, F. C. C. Schack, are hereby respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely, from the residence of her son, R. A. Witthaus, No. 21 West 34th-st., without further notice.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, July 23, after a lingering illness, ISABEL, wife of David C. Wilson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 241 West 16th-st., on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 345.—July 23, 1862.
70, 41, 45, 51, 12, 56, 4, 23, 54, 46, 48, 36.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 346.—July 23, 1862.
33, 3, 7, 37, 75, 6, 44, 41, 45, 73, 67, 36, 55.
Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky. or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE
DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.
DELAWARE, EXT

The Richmond Enquirer has a long article describing Fort Pulaski and its rebel garrison:

"Among the three thousand four hundred prisoners are Gen. Pettigrew, Col. Hanson, Col. Olmstead, Lieut-Col. Jackson and other less noted officers.

"The prisoners are divided into companies, and written reports of their condition are made every morning. The government furnishes clothing, if needed, but in this case, secession sympathizers have saved that expense, by sending an abundance.

"A general fund for the benefit of prisoners is made by withholding from their rations all that can be spared without inconvenience to them, and selling this surplus, under existing regulations, to the commissary, who holds the funds subject to the commanding officer's order, to cover purchases. With this fund, articles are purchased for the health and comfort of the prisoners, which would otherwise be purchased by the Government, such as cooking utensils, table furniture, bedding, &c.

"Visitors out of mere curiosity, are not admitted. When prisoners are seriously ill, their relatives, if loyal, may visit them briefly, but always in presence of an officer.

"Letters written by prisoners must be on one page of paper, and be strictly private in their nature.

"Fort Delaware is now garrisoned by one battalion (two companies) marine and fortification artillery, under Major SZEBEARTH. Forty unattached regulars are included in this battalion. Added to these are Capt. PAUL T. JONES' Battery and Capt. MIORKOWSKI'S Battery. These were reinforced on Thursday last by three companies of three months' men, from the New-York Nineteenth Regiment, of which the following is a list: Company A, Captain ISAAC SMITH; Company E, Capt. JOHN S. WATTS; Company I, Capt. J. C. RENNISON. All these troops are under charge of Capt. GIBSON, the Commander.

"The number of men now in garrison is nearly 500; before the arrival of the above three companies it was scarcely 250.

"Owing to the small guard at the fort, Capt. GIBSON, although perfectly secure in case of insurrection, felt the difficulty, over an extended area of eighty-three acres, of preventing an occasional escape during dark nights, when no moon lighted the sentinels, and and when a high wind prevented their hearing stealthy movements. The men were wearied with incessant duty, and officers invariably slept in their uniforms.

"There is no room within the fort for a large number of prisoners, and their wooden barracks must necessarily be outside. Ventilation requires that these should have openings at the sides, through which men can easily slip, and aided by wind and darkness, hide in the high grass of the marshy banks, till a favorable opportunity offers for seizing a piece of timber and swimming, with its assistance, to the Delaware shore. Here sympathizers in abundance may be found to receive them. On Tuesday night last, four men, availing themselves of these facilities, made the attempt. Three of them, fearing to swim, returned and surrendered themselves; the fourth was picked up by a passing sloop, and brought back. On the night following, fourteen men endeavored to escape, of whom two were drowned, four caught in the water, and eight were arrested by the Provost Marshal at Havre de Grace, and returned on Saturday to the fort.

"Beyond a close confinement of several days, and a good scare at the uncertainty of their fate, probably no punishment will be awarded these men. Strict orders have now been given to promptly shoot any one in the act of escaping, unless he surrenders himself. Moreover, the additional force arrived will now enable them to be securely guarded. Should an insurrection be attempted, shotted cannon are so placed that their chances for a better world would be most decided. Capt. GIBSON would not mince measures. In addition to mowing them with grape, he could open the flood-gates and cover the island with deep water."

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Africa	Liverpool	Boston	July 12
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	July 16
Etna	Liverpool	New-York	July 16
Nova Scotian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 17
China	Liverpool	New-York	July 19
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 26
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	July 26
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	July 30
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 2
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *City of New-York* will close at the New-York Post-office on Saturday, at 10½ o'clock.

PERSONAL.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

IF J. P. C. WILL ADDRESS HIS OLD FRIEND W. M., Box No. 132 *Times* Office, he will meet him at any place he names.

WILLIAM TOSHACH—YOUR WIFE AND children leave New-York to-morrow for Chicago. If there, meet them. MARIA, French's Hotel.

SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.

$100 BOUNTY, SOLDIERS' AND WIDOWS' Pensions, back pay and prize money collected. Branch office in Washington. Agents wanted. Apply to, or address A. F. HUNT, Attorney-at-Law and Government Claim Agent, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

PENSIONS, BOUNTIES AND BACK PAY promptly procured by SOMES & BROWN, Solicitors, &c., No. 2 Park-place, New-York, and 7th-st., corner of F, Washington, D. C. Send or call for circulars containing information.

ALL WIDOWS, OR OTHER RELATIVES of deceased officers and soldiers, may apply for their pay $100 bounty and pensions through NETTLETON, GILBERT & CAMP, at their Law and Collection Office, No. 111 Broadway.

WIDOWS AND HEIRS OF SOLDIERS, killed or died, belonging to First Long Island Volunteers, will please call on SOMES & BROWN, No. 2 Park-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK, fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

WANTED—A TRAVELING AGENCY FOR A first-class commercial house, by a person who can influence a large Western trade. The highest City and country references furnished. Inquiries can be made of Millerd Bros., No. 121 West-st., New-York. Address WISCONSIN, Box No. 175 *Times* Office.

$3,000—AN EXCELLENT CHANCE FOR a small capital. For sale, an active interest in a house established for 18 years, manufacturing staple articles, and doing a fair business; the reason for sale is the partner's desire to go to the war. Address B. H., Box No. 111 *Times* Office, for three days.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TEN $50 7 3.10 TREASURY NOTES OF the following numbers: 21,567, 21,568, 21,569, 21,570, 21,571, 21,574, 21,575, 21,582, 21,584, 21,585, all payable to order but one, and one $100 7 3.10 Treasury Note, No. 20,384, payable to order of G. S. Wylie.

Bankers and others are cautioned against negotiating any of the above. A liberal reward will be paid upon their return to WYLIE & WADE, No. 91 Wall-st.

LOST—EITHER IN BROADWAY, NEAR ELEVenth-st., or in 11th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av., a bundle of LACE, wrapped in a towel, marked "Colgate." The finder will receive a liberal reward by leaving it at No. 176 6th-av., third door above 22d-st.

LOST—A GOLD PENCIL CASE AND PEN—THE case is marked "Thos. H. Stout, 1859." A reward of $10 will be paid to any one who will return the above pencil to THOS. H. STOUT, No. 37 Spruce-st., New-York.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 306 Broadway, New-York.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, etc., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

A BEAUTIFUL MICROSCOPE, MAGNIFYING 500 times for 25 cents, (coin;) five of different powers for $1. Mailed free. Address F. O. BOWEN Box No. 220, Boston, Mass.

THE NAMES AND LOCATION OF DEALERS, City and country, who sell P. P. CO.'S SUCKING Consumers of Provisions, see it and save your money.

INSTRUCTION.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
CLAVERACK, COLUMBIA COUNTY, N. Y.
NEXT TERM OPENS SEPT. 18, 1862.
Special advantages. Classical instruction by a Yale graduate. Military drill under an experienced officer. A thorough and practical Commercial Course. Professors MARTIN and WOOD give special attention to piano and vocal music. Pupils taught to speak French and German. Fourteen professors and instructors. Board, washing, fuel, and tuition in common English, $40 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. A. FLACK, Principal.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 18. Mrs. H. will be at home after Sept. 1. Before that time, all letters on business addressed as above, will receive prompt attention.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL,
No. 253 Madison-av.,
S. E. corner of 40th-st.,
Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 16. Mrs. M. will be in town from Sept. 1. Until then, letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Best planned and most successful Boarding Seminary in the State. See new catalogue for full particulars of rates and advantages. Fall Term begins Aug. 21. $36 per term of 14 weeks. Address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

ALL PRINCIPALS, SCHOOL OFFICERS, and others, who desire to learn, through the "AMER. SCHOOL INST.," of well qualified teachers, *for any department of instruction*, are requested to notify us as early as convenient. No charge to those seeking teachers.
Well prepared TEACHERS are invited to call.
References: Rev. J. H. Brakeley, Pres't Female College, Bordentown, N. J.; John H. Willard, Troy, N. Y.; D. C. Van Norman, LL.D., New-York; Prof. J. A. Porter, Yale College; Pres't Hitchcock, Amherst: M. N. Wisewell, Eagleswood Military School, N. J.; Hon. Henry Barnard, LL.D., Hartford; W. H. Wells, Supt. Instruction, Chicago; Barnes & Burr, Iwison, Phinney & Co., Blakeman & Mason, Publishers, N. Y.
G. S. WOODMAN & COMPANY,
Educational Agents, No. 596 Broadway, New-York.

"AMER. EDUCATIONAL BUREAU"—NO. 4661 B'dway. Schools supplied with competent teachers, parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References—Rev. Dr. Van Norman, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co., Profs. Phelps and Calkings. Wanted immediately, a classical teacher—salary, $500; also, teachers of music and ornamental.
SMITH, WILLSON & CO

NAZARETH HALL BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn. The 78th Annual Session begins Aug. 7, 1862. Easy of access from New-York by Central Railroad of New-Jersey to Easton, and thence seven miles by stage.
AGENTS—Messrs. A. BININGER & CO., Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., New-York.
Rev. EDWARD H. REICHEL, Principal.

EASTON ACADEMY.—CLASSICAL AND COMmercial Boarding School for Boys, Easton, Ct., nine miles from Bridgeport. Fall Term opens Aug. 20. Parental discipline, thorough preparation for business or college. References—Faculty of Yale College. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, A. B., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Forty-ninth Semi-annual Session will commence May 1. For circulars address the Principal,
D. S. ROWE, A. M.

YOUTHS' HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL, on a farm, near Hackensack, N. J. Terms, $120 per year. For circulars, address A. B. WINANT, Principal.

TEACHERS.

PRIVATE TUITION.—A GENTLEMAN OF experience in teaching, graduate of college, will give private tuition in classics or mathematics; he will prepare young men for college. Address A. M., Box No. 158 *Times* Office.

A TEACHER.—THE NEWARK SCHOOL ASSOciation seeks an educated German teacher; salary $400 per year. Applications, with a plain and full address, to be sent to Dr. F. JEE, No. 42 Springfield-av. Newark, N. J., by July 31 at the latest.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS,
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE OF
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)
$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.
Notwithstanding the great advance in price of cotton goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of domestic goods ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left, and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price. CAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.

R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.
CLEARING SUMMER SALE OF
Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, White Goods, Fine Flannels, Housekeeping Goods, Lace Curtains, French Flowers, Yankee Notions, Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.
Always a full assortment, sizes and colors,
Ladies' best quality Paris Kid Gloves, 63c. a pair.

MILLINERY.

A POSITIVE REDUCTION IN THE prices of the entire stock of MILLINERY and MILLINERY GOODS, consisting of Tulle, Neapolitan, Split and Dunstable Straw, and Straws for Misses, Boys and Infants. Also, the admirable McCLELLAN HAT, at Mrs. WM. SIMMONS, No. 637 Broadway.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—AN ELIGIBLE APARTMENT IN a very small, unobtrusive family, to let, with board, to an invalid, or a lady expecting to require medical care, kindness and home attention. For location, terms, &c., apply to or address Dr. THIERS, No. 1,217 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—Superior country residence.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, A LARGE room on third floor, suitable for two; with hot and cold water, gas, &c.; dinner at 6½; terms, $8 per week. Apply at No. 169 East 14th-st.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE LADIES MAY be accommodated with pleasant country board, by applying to Dr. J. S. MARTIN, Campbell's Station, Metuchin, N. J.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE ROOMS for families or single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 19 Bond-st. References exchanged.

A FURNISHED BACK PARLOR, SUITABLE for one or two gentlemen, to let in a private French family, at No. 49 West 10th-st., near Waverley-place. Terms moderate. Good references given and required.

PLEASANT ROOMS AND BOARD CAN BE obtained in a social family by applying at No. 51 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the immediate vicinity of three ferries; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO RENT—THE NEW MARBLE BUILDING NO. 464 Broome-st., 25x95 feet, between Mercer and Greene sts., admirably adapted for a light manufacturing business where women are employed. Will accommodate 800 persons. Fitted up with gas, water closets and steam warming apparatus. Apply to ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., Nos. 309 and 311 Canal-st., or JOHN LLOYD & SONS, No. 15 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE STORE Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway, between Park-place and Barclay-st. Inquire on the premises of
TRACY, IRWIN & CO.

STORE IN THE BIBLE-HOUSE TO LET—Fronting on Astor-place—a very desirable location. Inquire at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

TO LET—VERY DESIRABLE OFFICES IN THE Bible House, Astor-place, on second and third stories. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, 4th-av. entrance.

COAL, &c.

ANTHRACITE COAL.
CARGOES AFLOAT.
Cargoes of prime Schuylkill White Ash Coal, Black Heath Vein and Red Ash Diamond Vein, Broken, Egg and Stove, for sale by
CHAS. A. HECKSCHER & CO.,
No. 45 South-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—TWENTY-FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of land in this State, unimproved, in various parcels, some Western city lots and land free of incumbrance, title indisputable, which the owner will sell at a low cash value, in exchange for property in or near the City. Principals only will address, with description, incumbrance and price of property offered, HARMONY, Box No. 3,661 New-York Post-office.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN PROPERTY—A farm on the banks of the Hudson River, at Hyde Park, about one mile from the Stattsburgh Railroad Station; contains about 121 acres, with good dwelling-house, well wooded and watered. Inquire at No. 192 Broadway, Room No. 9.

TO INVENTORS.—PATENTS SECURED BY COLVER & HUNT, Attorneys and Counselors in cases of Patent-right litigation, No. 247 Broadway, (Room No. 26,) New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

U. S. MARSHAL'S INTERLOCUTORY SALE.
CARGO OF PRIZE STEAMSHIP CIRCASSIAN.
DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.
BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER OF SALE
To me directed by Hon. William Marvin, Judge of U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida, I will sell by public auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the Union Stores, Brooklyn, the perishable portion of the cargo of the steamship *Circassian*, as selected by the United States Appraisers, Wm. Atkinson, Esq., and Cyrus Cleveland, Esq., with the approval of Edward Hunter, Agent for the claimants as follows:
994 casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
60 half casks Red Wine (Julian Chateaux, &c.)
2,162 cases Red Wine, different brands.
206 half casks White Wine (Sautern, &c.)
17 cases White Wine.
11 cases White Wine.
80 casks White Wine Vinegar.
844 cases Sardines, quarters, halves and wholes.
549 sacks Coffee. Rio and old Gov. Java.
4 cases Bologna Sausages.
25 cases preserved French Meats.
303 cases Preserved French Fruits.
15 bags Whole Pepper.
10 bags Cloves.
150 cases Prunes, in glass.
100 kegs Paint.
1 keg Copperas.
1 case Paint Brushes.
15 cases Truffles.
10 cases Mushrooms, in oil.
70 chests Black and Green Teas.
3 cases Engravings.
5 cases French Peas.
Will be sold at the same place, WEDNESDAY, 30th, at 12 M.:
52 cases Assorted Medicine.
15 drums Castor Oil.
46 bbls. Soda Ash.
41 bbls. Soda.
Cargo steamer CIRCASSIAN.
Catalogues and samples can be seen and one of, at HIRAM BENNER, Esq., No. 113 Wall-st.
JAMES C. CLAPP,
United States Marshal to District Florida.

By E. H. LUDLOW & Co., Auctioneers.
PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF ABOUT 500 LOTS OF LAND IN THE CITY OF HOBOKEN, N. J.—Will be sold at public auction at the sales room, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) on TUESDAY, July 29th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, about 500 lots of land in different parts of the Coster Tract in the City of Hoboken, New-Jersey. Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder, without reserve, and two-thirds of the purchase money, may, at the purchaser's option, remain upon bond and mortgage for three years at six per cent. The lots will be sold by a good title in fee simple, free of all incumbrances, and will be conveyed by warranty deeds. In order to save the purchasers all expense of examining the title, a complete abstract of title will be furnished to them, free of charge, and original searches, procured at the expense of the seller, will be exhibited to them. Maps of the property, showing the particular lots to be sold, will be posted in different parts of Hoboken, Jersey City, and Pavonia, a week or ten days before the day of sale, and may be seen now at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.
For further particulars apply at the office of CHARLES E. BUTLER, No. 2 Hanover-st., New-York.
NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE STOCKS, by order of Executors. E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, July 29, 1862, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, New-York:
100 shares New-York Central Railroad Company.
42 shares Boston and Providence Railroad Company.
22 shares Bank of America, par 100.
200 shares Bank of Commerce, par 100.
250 shares American Exchange Bank, par 100.
50 shares N. Y. Life Insurance and Trust Company.
200 shares New-York Gaslight Company, par 100.
Lists at the Office of No. 3 Pine-st.

D. D. CAULKINS, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD furniture, silver plate, &c., &c., purchased at a cost of over $12,000. This day, THURSDAY, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, the contents of the five-story residence No. 218 14th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of elegant rosewood pianoforte, parlor suites in satin, mirrors, lace and satin window curtains, oil paintings, together with a great variety of dining-room and chamber furniture, beds and bedding, hair-mattresses, chinaware, glassware, silverware, kitchen utensils, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—SAMUEL OSGOOD & SON, will sell at their salesroom No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) July 25, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of household furniture, consisting of carpets, bedding, rosewood suites, bureaus, marble-top tables, rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, mirrors, chairs, &c.; also two sewing machines.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 2 O'CLOCK, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tables, chairs, book-cases, hat-racks, parlor cottage suites, beds, bedding, carpets, oil-cloths, matting, counters, &c.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, IN Bridgeport, Conn., for one or more years, the residence of the subscriber, nearly opposite that of P. T. Barnum, Esq. The house is large and commodious, with modern improvements, gas, furnace, water, &c.; fish pond, carriage house, barn, &c., with ten acres of land, consisting of meadow, orchard, garden, lawn, &c., and stocked with fruit of the choicest variety. As the subscriber will be in Europe several years, terms will be moderate. GEO. A. WELLS.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A NEW AND BEAUtiful cottage house, with eleven rooms, besides laundry and wash-room, good garden, fruit and shade; pleasant neighborhood, near excellent schools, churches, &c. A first class home for family Summer and Winter; one hour's ride from City by trains every hour; cost $5,000 to build; will be sold for less than cost, on easy terms, or rented to a good tenant at a nominal price. For particulars apply to JULIUS IVES, Jr., No. 315 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A GENteel DWELLING-HOUSE IN THE CITY.—A beautiful Gothic cottage, containing 11 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, and spring water drawn into the house; about two acres of land, (with garden,) in perfect order, situated near the village of West Farms, on the road to the Fordham Depôt or Harlem Railroad. Apply to A. FINDLAY, No. 45 William-st., or to C. VALENTINE, near the premises.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—A double house, containing twelve rooms, lot 100 feet square, situated on high ground, three minutes from Harlem Railroad Depôt, in the village of Tremont, eleven miles from City Hall. The house is pleasantly situated, recently painted and repaired; has let formerly for $300; will be rented to a good tenant for $150 per year. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 301 Broadway, New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

TO LET—AT NEW-ROCHELLE, NEAR THE steamboat landing, part of a furnished dwelling, beautifully situated; persons attending the Presbyterian Church preferred. Address, or apply to T. ROGERS, on the premises.

COTTAGES AT BERGEN FOR SALE.—Several cottage houses on Bergen Heights, opposite New-York, by steam or horse cars; splendid views of New-York and vicinity; will be sold on 5% lots each. Prices, $1,400 to $15,000. Inquire at No. 41 Water-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murry-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

BOARD NEAR GLENCOVE.—THE SUBSCRIbers have opened their residence at Meadowside, for the reception of Summer boarders. A large farm house well shaded, with airy rooms, situated near the water, with bathing, &c. Location healthy, surrounded with shady and beautiful walks and drives. Accommodations for horses and carriages. Stage daily to steamer. Address Locust Valley, L. I., W. C. & J. D. FEEKS; or personally, EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Nos. 18 and 20 West-st.

COUNTRY BOARD AT PARK HOUSE, Bloomfield, N. J.—A desirable suite of rooms may be had upon early application at this first-class family house; the location is directly opposite the park, and is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and within one hour of New-York, *via* Morris and Essex Railroad; excellent stabling accommodations on the premises. Reference, by permission, W. J. Bryan, Esq., No. 110 Nassau-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY CAN receive excellent accommodations at a farm-house; location Riverdale, 14 miles from the City, 15 minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad station; plenty of fruit, vegetables and milk; also, accommodation for horses and carriages. Address H. A. X., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.—BOARD, FROM THE 1ST of August, is desired by the advertiser for himself, wife, child 4 years, child 2 years, nurse and infant, and a young lady. Situation must be within an hour's ride from the City. Address Mr. HOWARD, Box No. 121 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—LOCATION HEALTHY, on the banks of the Shrewsbury River, where home comforts can be had; boating, bathing and fishing, and other enjoyments. Address JAMES SCOTT, Fair Haven, New-Jersey.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A FAMILY OF SIX persons or less, can be accommodated with board at Middletown Point, N. J. Terms moderate and situation very healthy and pleasant. Address P. PHILLIPS, as above, or inquire of Mr. A. G. CRANE, 50 William-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—THIS favorite Summer resort is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors will find, at all times, an authorized agent at the Catskill steamboat-landings and Catskill stations of Hudson River Railroad, to assist visitors, provide conveyance, take charge of baggage, &c.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.—P. KRUTINA, SUCCESSOR TO J. M. DOE & CO., Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st., between the Bowery and 2d-av., has now on hand and is manufacturing a splendid assortment of first-class Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell at very low prices.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to go to the country; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—A SITUATION wanted by a respectable young girl for chamberwork, or to assist in washing and ironing and to do general housework in a small private family; is willing to work and obliging; has the best of City and country references. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., New-York, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family; the best of City reference can be given if required. Call on or address MATILDA, No. 668 Broadway, Room No. 21.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a Protestant young woman a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is also a good, plain sewer or would do general housework; no objection to the country; has excellent City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 623 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress, and would do fine washing; has the best of references. Call for two days at No. 167 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman, a situation as cook; understands her business thoroughly; or would go in the country as cook and laundress; six years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 184 Laurens-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business in all its branches; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference can be given. Call for two days, at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., in the store.

AS COOK.—AN ENGLISH COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands English and American cooking; has lived five years in her last place; has no objection to go to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 85 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED AS COOK BY an English Protestant woman; she is a first-class cook; understands soups, meat, game, pastry, jellies, cake, bread, &c.; will go any distance to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 3 West 27th-st., near 5th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN English woman, as first-class cook; one who understands her business in all its branches, and can come with good City reference. Apply at No. 42 Park-st., corner of Pearl, Room No. 5.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable German woman; understands French and plain cooking, game, soups and entrées of all kinds; is a superior pastry cook and confectioner; would leave the City. Call at No. 158 3d-av., in the fancy store.

AS COOK.—WANTED, FOR A PRIVATE FAMily in Orange, New-Jersey, a cook. Protestant preferred; must have good references. Apply to No. 117 Pearl-st., New-York City.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A respectable woman; is an excellent cook and will assist in the washing and ironing; perfectly understands her business in all its branches; no objection to do general housework in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 59 Houston-st., in the dry goods store, near Mott-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION FOR a German woman who is a thorough good cook, and can wash and iron excellently; will take a place in either City or country as cook, washer and ironer; is not afraid of work; will be found to be a thorough good servant. Can be seen by applying at No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, basement.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young woman in a good private family as cook and assist with the washing and ironing. The advertiser is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer, and can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Call or address No. 122 7th-av., near 19th-st., for 2 days.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young woman, as cook, and would do part of the washing; understands her business well; is an excellent baker, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 7 East 13th-st.

AS COOK, &c.—SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable girl to cook, wash and iron; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call, for two days, at No. 12 Amity-place, in store.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer; has three years' City reference from her last place. Call at No. 116 East 25th-st., first floor, back room.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS good plain cook and assist in washing and ironing; can be seen for two days at 20 East 12th-st., in the rear.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Wanted, by a competent, tidy woman, with City reference, a situation as plain cook or general servant; washes and irons well; does up linen in style; is willing and obliging; wages, $6 a month. Call at, or address a note to No. 184 East 21st-st., for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent, tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands cooking in all its branches—meats, poultry, baking, pastry, soups and game; $8 in the City, $10 in the country. Call for two days at 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—A GOOD plain Protestant cook and first-rate laundress, with good reference, wants a situation; thoroughly understands her business; is a good baker of bread and biscuit. Inquire at No. 121 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook, washer and ironer; would do housework in small family; is a good baker, and willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 30 Greenwich-av., rear, for two days, if not engaged.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, and is perfectly willing to work; has the very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 33 West 12th-st. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or as laundress and dairymaid; has the best of references. Call at No. 142 Plymouth-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A young American widow, educated and refined, a position as housekeeper in the family of a widower preferred, where there are children, to whom she would give elementary instruction in English branches, and music; or would act as companion. No objection to the country. Address for one week, Mrs. A. M. WESTON, Box No. 178 *Times* Office.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, by a respectable young woman a situation to do the general housework of a small private family; is a good, plain cook, and good washer and ironer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 109 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the store.

AS GENERAL HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A situation by a respectable German girl, to do general housework or plain sewing in a small family; can give the best of reference. Call for two days at No. 58 1st-st.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation either in City or country by a smart, industrious servant, at moderate wages, with good reference; is an excellent washer and ironer, and good plain cook; is steady, obliging, and kind to children. Apply at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

AS LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a competent person; understands hairdressing; is a first-class dressmaker; will go out by the day till suited; unexceptionable reference given. Call or address at No. 1,268 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class laundress; understands all kinds of fine washing and French fluting; no objections to private boarding-house or hotel; would go to the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 78 3d-st., her present employers; has best City reference.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable Protestant woman a situation as first-class laundress; understands French fluting; has lived in the best private families; no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at 33 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS, &c.—A YOUNG GIRL DEsires a situation as first-class laundress; no objections to do cooking in a small family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 221 Sullivan-st., between Bleecker and Amity.

AS LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERMAID.—Situation wanted by a Protestant young woman, as laundress or chambermaid, and fine washing; understands laundry work perfectly; no objection to go to the country with a family; reference given. Can be seen at No. 118 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., till engaged.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress, who fully understands the care of a baby from its birth, or growing children; has six years of the best of City reference. Call or address at No. 21 Waverley-place, near Broadway, where she can be highly recommended.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable married woman, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; has no objections to the country; is every way trustworthy; has good reference; wishes to live with a good family; wages not so much of an object as a good home. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 1 2d-st., corner of Bowery.

AS NURSE AND SEAMST

FINANCIAL.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.
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HENRY HAIGHT	D. D. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
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A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
C. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, JR.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS,
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 24, at 12½ o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

50 Beekman Ins. Co.	$25	30 Bank of Commonwealth	$100
20 N. Y. & N. H. R. (gen.)	100	20 American Ex. Bank	100
20 Washington Ins. Co.	50	20 American Tel. Co.	100
20 Gallatin Ins. Co.	50	40 Pacific Bank	50
40 Brooklyn Cen. R.	50	20 Resolute Ins. Co.	100
6 Bull's Head Bank	25	20 National Ins. Co.	37½
15 Continental Ins. Co.	100	50 Fulton Ins. Co.	25
5 Columbian Mar. Ins.	50	15 Wm. Burgh C. Ins.	50
20 Exchange Ins. Co.	3	10 St. Nicholas Bank	100
$8,000 Sacramento City and County 6 per cent. Bonds.			
$2,000 U. S. 7 3-10 Treasury Notes.			
$6,000 Amboy, Lansing and Traverse Bay Free Land Bonds.			
$5,000 Chicago and Cincinnati R. 1st mtg. 7 ₱ c. Bonds.			
20 Brevoort Ins. Co.	50	50 U. S. Insurance	25
15 Great Western Ins.	100	50 Imp. & Traders' B'k	100

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF
MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT
AND OTHER STOCKS, AT AUCTION.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell, on THURSDAY, July 24, at 12 o'clock P. M., at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

100 shares Manhattan Gas Light Company	$50 each.
76 shares United States Fire Insurance Co.	25 each.
80 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Company	25 each.
200 shares La Crosse and Milwaukee R. R. Co.	100 each.

The above to be sold in lots to suit purchasers, to close the estate of Nathaniel Wright, deceased. By order of
O. WATSON CHILD, Esq., Administrator.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE Railroad Co. First Mortgage Bonds.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of the agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its first mortgage bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at its office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest nineteen of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company first mortgage bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 18, 22, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32 and 33; being the lowest outstanding numbers. From and after the 6th day of August, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease, by the terms of said agreement.
JOHN A. STEWART, Sec'y.

I WISH TO BUY $10,000 BELLAFONTAINE and Indiana Railroad Company Real Estate Bonds, maturing Jan. 1, 1863. I will receive proposals, by mail or otherwise, up to and on Aug. 1, 1862, at my office in Marion, Marion County, Ohio, for said $10,000, or sums of less amount. The money to be paid Aug. 10, 1862, at Nassau Bank, New-York City. JAS. H. GODMAN, Trustee.
MARION, July 18, 1862.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS and others.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broadway, one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, July 21, 1862.
THE INTEREST WARRANTS OR COUpons of this Company, due first August next, will be paid at the Corn Exchange Bank, on the 25th inst.
H. C. LUCE, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING ANY CONSIDerable amount of Demand Treasury Notes, "old issue," desirous of selling or negotiating the same, are invited to address, by letter only, mentioning the sum to be considered and the price asked, SAMUEL EVANS, care No. 271 Astor House.

NOTICE.—THE HOLDERS OF CITY OF MILWAUKEE BONDS, issued to "the Horicon Railroad Company," are invited to examine a statement of immediate interest to them, to be seen at the Banking House of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCIS-co City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

GOLD, SILVER, AND UNITED STATES Demand Notes, bought at the highest premium, by
F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 45 Wall-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—The Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on the Capital Stock thereof,—free of the United States Income Tax, which will also be paid by the Company—payable on the 24th day of August next, upon stock registered at New-York, Boston and Albany, and on the 20th day of September next upon stock registered at London.
Stockholders whose stock is registered at New-York, will receive their Dividends at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.; those whose stock is registered at Boston, at the office of E. D. HAYER & BROTHER; those whose stock is registered at Albany, at the ALBANY CITY BANK; those whose stock is registered at London, at the UNION BANK OF LONDON, the latter at the rate of 4s. 1d. to the dollar.
The Transfer Books will be closed at the close of business on Thursday, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened at New-York, Albany and Boston on the morning of Saturday, the 23d day of August next.
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION R. R. CO., CHICAGO, July 22, 1862.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIdend of Three Per Cent. has been this day declared by this Company, payable at this office on and after the 30th inst., in exchange on New-York at par. The Income Tax of three per cent. will be reserved from all dividends paid on and after the 1st of August next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Three and one-half (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st day of August next.
The transfer books will be closed from the 22d inst. to day of payment inclusive. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK, No. 7 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Bank have declared a Dividend of Three and a half per cent., payable on the 31st inst. The transfer book will be closed from to-day until the 31st inst., inclusive. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE WILLIAMSBURGH GAS LIGHT COMPANY, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after Saturday next, July 19. The Transfer books will be closed from date until the 15th. C. F. BLODGET, Secretary.

BUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO.—OFFice No. 176 Chatham-square, corner Mott-st.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of *five per cent.*, payable to the stockholders on the 31st inst.
Transfer books closed from the 24th till the 31st inst., inclusive. By order. E. B. FELLOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE CO., No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, July 23, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF this Company have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed till after that date.
THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE KINGS COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1862.
THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 25th inst., on which day the dividend will be paid. HENRY POPE, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, July 22, 1862.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after Thursday, the 31st inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE LENOX FIRE INS. CO. No. 16 WALL-ST.
NEW-YORK, July 5, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. has been declared this day, payable on demand.
WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

MARINE BANK.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—A Dividend of One Dollar per share (of $30,) on the Capital Stock of this Bank has this day been declared payable on the 25th July, inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—NEW-YORK, JULY 15, 1862.—THE Board of Directors of the East River Insurance Company have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
THOS. PALMER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE OF THE GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 1 Pine-st.—July 21, 1862.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on demand.
JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

[illegible] INSURANCE COMPANY, NOS. [illegible] AND 314 BROADWAY.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of Five per Cent., payable on 18th inst. JOHN McGEE, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1862.

[illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 16 Wall-st.
[illegible] DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF [illegible] Directors have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand.
[illegible]-YORK, July 18, 1862. ROBT. D. HART, Sec.

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, IN AND FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT.—WISTAR MORRIS, a holder of Bonds secured by two certain mortgages of the Quakake Railroad Company, one dated July 1, 1857, the other dated June 29, 1861, as well for himself as for all others holders of Bonds so secured as agreeing to contribute to the expenses of this suit may become parties hereto complainant *vs.* THE QUAKAKE RAILROAD COMPANY, and against William D. Lewis and Charles Hartshorne, Trustees, under and by virtue of said mortgages. In Equity of July Term, 1862. No. 7.—Under and by virtue of a decree of the Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, made in the above entitled cause, upon the eleventh day of June, A. D., 1862, will be exposed to public sale, by venue or outcry, upon TUESDAY, the thirtieth day of September, A. D., 1862, at 12 o'clock M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, in the city of Philadelphia, by MOSES THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, the following described property, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, to wit: The whole of the railroad of the said Quakake Railroad Company, from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, in Carbon County, State of Pennsylvania, to the point in Rush Township, Schuylkill County, State aforesaid, where the said the Quakake Railroad intersects the Catawissa Railroad, including the right of way, and the road bed and land occupied, or used, in connection with, or for the maintenance of said railroad; and together with the railways, rails, bridges, masonry and other superstructure, and all culverts, turn-tables, side tracks, depots, stations, buildings and other structures and improvements of every kind and description, connected with the said railroad; and all real estate of every description, and all tolls, rents, issues and profits, accrued and to accrue from the said railroad, or any part thereof, (save only so much as may be necessary for expenses and repairs,) and all the ways, streets, alleys, passages, waters, water courses, reasons, franchises, liberties, liberties, privileges and appurtenances whatsoever, and generally all the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said the Quakake Railroad Company.
A more specific and detailed account of some of the items of property included in and referred to in the foregoing description, may be given as follows:
RAILROAD.
which is about fourteen miles in length, and extends westwardly from its junction with the Beaver Meadow Railroad, at the confluence of the Quakake and Black Creeks in Carbon County, along the valley of the Quakake Creek, and that of the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River to the intersection of the said the Quakake Railroad with the Catawissa Railroad, in Rush Township, Schuylkill County. Ten miles of the railroad are graded for a double track. The length of the single track (including sidings) is about fifteen and one-quarter miles. The railroad is constructed in the best manner, and laid with American iron weighing fifty pounds to the yard. There is one water station and an engine house. There is also an iron turn-table of the best construction, forty-five feet in diameter. The road is provided with all necessary sidings and switches.
BRIDGES.
There are five bridges. All are substantially built save one, which is on trestles. It is well built, and intended to replace the bridge over the Quakake Creek, at the Beaver Meadow Junction, recently destroyed by fire. With this exception there is no trestle work on the road. The masonry of the bridges over the Quakake Creek, and the east branch of the Little Schuylkill River, is laid and erected for the purpose of accommodating a double track.
TERMS OF SALE.
The said railroad, property, franchises and premises mentioned in the said two mortgages and hereinbefore described, will be exposed to sale entire and in one lot, and the following terms and conditions will be observed in the making of the said sale, in accordance with the decree of the Court:
The said premises shall be sold to the highest and best bidder; and in case any of the holders of any of the said bonds or coupons intended to be secured by said two mortgages shall become purchasers by themselves or with others, they shall be and are by said decree authorized to deliver their said bonds or coupons to the trustees under said two mortgages, (and acting as in said decree is mentioned,) who shall indorse thereon the shares or dividends, if any, which the holders would be respectively entitled to receive on account of such bonds or coupons, as their portion of the proceeds of sale on distribution, if the purchase money was paid in cash, after deduction therefrom all proper commissions, expenses, counsel fees and costs incurred by said trustees in said proceeding; for which shares or dividends the said indorsements shall be a full discharge and acquittance, and the total amount thereof shall be credited to said purchasers on account of the price or purchase money by them, and the balance of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees. And in the event that the holders of said bonds or coupons shall not be entitled to any share or dividend on account thereof, out of the said purchase money, or that the property shall be purchased by others than the holders of bonds or coupons, so entitled, then the whole of said purchase money shall be paid in cash to said trustees.
The sum of five thousand dollars of the purchase money of said property shall be paid in cash, at the time and place of the sale, and the balance within twenty days thereafter. And after the confirmation of said sale by the Court, and the compliance with the terms thereof by the purchasers, the said WILLIAM D. LEWIS and CHARLES HARTSHORNE, Trustees, under the two mortgages, under which said sale is decreed, shall forthwith execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers, a deed of conveyance for the property, rights, privileges, immunities and franchises aforesaid, in fee simple, and said purchaser or purchasers shall have, take and enjoy the same, freed and discharged from all trusts and incumbrances whatsoever.
Any further information in respect to said sale or premises, may be had upon application to either of the under signed Trustees, by whom said sale is to be made.
WILLIAM D. LEWIS,
CHARLES HARTSHORNE,
Trustees, Philadelphia.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—RICHARD EDWARDS, Plaintiff, against THOMAS CULLEN and MARY CULLEN, his wife, defendants. In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled Court, made in the above entitled action, on the 25th day of June, 1862, I, the Referee, appointed in and by said judgment for the purpose of carrying into effect such judgment, will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 22d day of July, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, through E. H. Ludlow, real estate auctioneer: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the Nineteenth (late Twelfth) Ward of the City of New-York, being formerly part of the farm of John Hopper, deceased, and known and distinguished on a map or chart made by Edward Smith, City Surveyor, on the 26th day of November, 1833, (and which said map is filed in the Office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, in the case No. 181) by number fifty-six, bounded southerly in front by Fifty-first-street, northerly, in the rear, by lot number eighty-one, (81,) easterly, by lot number fifty-five, (55,) and westerly by lot number fifty-seven, (57,) as laid down on said map, beginning at a point on the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, at a point three hundred feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Eleventh-avenue and Fifty-first-street, and running thence easterly along the northerly side of Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence northerly along the line of lot number fifty-five, (55,) on a line parallel with the Eleventh-avenue, to the centre of the block between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets; thence westerly on a line parallel with Fifty-first-street, twenty-five feet; thence southerly along the line of lot number fifty-seven, and parallel with the Eleventh-avenue to Fifty-first-street, the place of beginning.—Dated June 28, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
The above sale is hereby adjourned to the 13th day of August, 1862, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 22, 1862.
JOHN B. HASKIN, Referee.
BERRIEN & PERT, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY and others.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York, and which, together, are bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, and running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street one hundred feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue sixty-seven feet and one and a quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street twenty-three feet, thence northerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue forty-four feet and five and one-half inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet, to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July 17, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtau8.

SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE P. ROGERS against DE LANCEY KENEDY AND OTHERS.—In pursuance of the judgment in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 8th day of August, 1862, at 12 o'clock noon, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers, all that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Sixteenth Ward of the City of New-York and bounded as follows: Beginning at the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of Fifteenth-street with the easterly side of the Seventh-avenue, running thence easterly along the southerly side of Fifteenth-street, seventy-seven feet, thence southerly and parallel with Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, thence westerly and parallel with Fifteenth-street seventy-seven feet to the easterly side of Seventh-avenue, and thence northerly along the easterly side of Seventh-avenue twenty-two feet and seven and three-quarter inches, to the place of beginning.—Dated New-York, July, 1862.
THOS. HYSLOP, Referee, No. 37 Pine-st.
JEFFERSON CODDINGTON, Pl'ff's Att'y.
jy17-2awtaus.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD MORRELL, late of Manhassett, New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of JOHN M. EAGER, No. 133 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of September next.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1862.
27f-law6mTh* EMILY L. TERRELL,
(formerly Emily L. Morrell.)
DAVID McDOWELL,
Administrators of said Richard Morrell.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS,
WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862. JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
* jy24-law6m Th

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DAVID KROWN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Wm. Bruce, at No. 280 Eighth-avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 16, 1862.
JOHN RUSSELL, } Executors.
WM. BRUCE, }
ap17-Jaw6mTh*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public Notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For sewer in Fifty-eighth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues; paving Tenth avenue, from Fifty-fifth street to Broadway. The limits embraced by such Assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging Tenth avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the said Tenth-avenue and the streets lying on either side of and contiguous to the said Tenth-avenue.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, Basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
NEW-COURT-HOUSE, OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, July 19, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
Public notice is hereby given, to the owner or owners occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating, grading and setting curb and gutter stone in Fifty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, and flagging four feet wide through sidewalks of the same where not already done. Sewer in Rose-street from Duane-street to sewer in Pearl-street. The limits embraced by such assessment, included all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Fifth-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, west side of Fourth-avenue and east side of Fifth-avenue, from and to points distant halfway between the streets lying on either side and contiguous thereto; both sides of Pearl-street from a point about one hundred and thirty feet north to Chambers-street; both sides of Rose-street, between Duane and Pearl; east side of Duane and both sides of Chamber-street, between William and Rose streets.
All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.
CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
Office Board of Assessors, New Court-house, July 18, 1862

CORPORATION NOTICE.—DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK—Public notice is hereby given that a sale of property according to law, for unpaid assessments on real estate for regulating, grading, paving, curb and gutter, flagging, filling and fencing lots, and constructing sewers, will take place at public auction at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the ninth day of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon of that day, and be continued from day to day until the whole shall be sold. The detailed statement of the property to be sold is published in the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York.
By order of the Comptroller.
July 3, 1862. P. H. KINGSLAND, Clerk of Arrears.
jy3-law14wTh.*

PERMITS FOR CONSTRUCTION OF VAULTS.—Public notice is hereby given that the following rates for permits to construct vaults have been established under an ordinance of the Common Council, viz.:
For vaults to buildings occupied exclusively as dwellings, for each superficial foot, fifty cents.
For vaults to buildings used partly as dwellings and partly for business purposes, one dollar per superficial foot.
For vaults to buildings used exclusively for mercantile purposes, two dollars per superficial foot.
THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
THOS. B. TAPPEN, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.
T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPART-MENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.
THOMAS STEPHENS,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

NOTICE—TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—ALL persons are hereby notified that neither William J. Harlan nor N. D Cortright has any authority to do, perform or transact any business whatever, for or on behalf of the undersigned. All orders for coal must be sent directly to JOHN FIELDS, Hazleton, Penn.
JOHN FIELDS.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FIVE Per Cent. penalty will be added on the 1st day of August next, on all unpaid water rents.
W. C. RHODES, Water Registrar.

RAILROADS.

ROCKAWAY! ROCKAWAY!!
"ON OLD LONG ISLAND'S SEA-GIRT SHORE!"
Trains of the BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY leave SOUTH FERRY, BROOKLYN, for ROCKAWAY, *invariably* connecting at JAMAICA with UNION LINE of stages, as follows: At 7:45, 8:45, A. M.; at 3:15, 4:15 P. M.; on SUNDAYS, at 7:45 A. M.; at 5:30 P. M. Through tickets, to and from Rockaway, SIXTY CENTS, to be had at railroad office, SOUTH FERRY, and at the hotels, ROCKAWAY. Running time, TWO HOURS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 8, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL-ROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. Returning, cars leave Manchester at 8 A. M., and 2:45 P. M., and leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave from foot of Chambers-st., viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis; 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10.40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMO-DATION—OLD SOUTH FERRY TERMINUS.—Trains leave at 7:45 A. M., 3:15 P. M. for Greenport; 11:45 A. M., 4:15 P. M. for Syossett; 7:45, 11:45 A. M., 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. for Hempstead; hourly for Jamaica, from 7:45 A. M. to 6:45 P. M.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY. —Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 4:30 A. M., 9:15 A. M., 4:20 and 6:05 P. M., and 1:05 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays only. T. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

SAVINGS BANKS.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily from 1 to 5 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—WE ARE NOW paying 7 cents per lb. for rough fat.
JAMES BUCHAN & CO., No. 190 Elizabeth-st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING SIDE-WHEEL GUNBOATS.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT will, until the 30th day of July, receive propositions from ship-builders actually engaged in the construction of vessels, for the construction of the hull of a double-bowed side-wheel gunboat, with rudder at each end, protected by the stems; the masts, rigging, sails for fore-and-aft schooner rig, and awnings; four boats, with all their fittings and equipments complete; tanks for 2,000 gallons of water, with the necessary casks, breakers, buckets, &c. The vessel completed in every respect with all the fittings for sea service, except ordnance, anchors and cables, furniture, cooking utensils, instruments and stores, which will be furnished by the Government.
The length of the vessel, including both rabbets on a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of the keel, to be 236 feet; the extreme breadth 35 feet, and depth of hold, from throat of floor timber to lower side of deck plank, 12 feet. The displacement to a line 7 feet 6 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of bottom plank to be 39,500 cubic feet. The size of the principal materials are to be as follows, other parts being in due proportion as in naval vessels of this class: Keel of white oak, 14 by 6½ inches, scarph fastened with ⅞-inch copper bolts; stem of white oak, sided 10 inches, and tapering to 7 inches; floor timber sided 7 to 6 inches; futtocks 6 to 5 inches; top timbers 5 inches; molded in throat 13 inches, in bilge 9 inches, at head 5½ inches. Timber of frame close together. Space between frames level with throat of floor timber. Bilge keelson of white oak or yellow pine, fastened with copper bolts ⅞-inch in diameter under engine frame and boilers; the remainder with iron. Breast hooks of white oak, sided 7½ inches. Diagonal braces in two tiers 3½ by ½-inch amidships and 3 by 7-16 toward the ends; the upper strap 3½ by ⅜ inch. Bilge strakes of oak or yellow pine, 4½ inches thick, 6 strakes of 9 inches wide on each side. Ceiling 3 inches. Clamps of white oak 4 inches thick, 3 strakes 12 inches, bolted edgewise. Berth deck beams of white pine, sided 6½, molded 5 inches, the four longest beams to have lodge knees. Berth deck plank white pine, upper deck beams of yellow pine or white oak, sided 11 to 10 inches, molded 9 inches in the middle and 8 inches at the end. One hanging knee at each end of each beam, and lodge and strap knee between first and second. Hanging knees sided 7 inches, the remaining knees 6 inches. Waterways and thick strakes of yellow pine or oak, jogged over beams, and fastened with ⅞ inch iron. Deck plank of yellow pine, 4 inches, if oak 3½ inches thick. Spir ketting of white oak, in thickness 3 inches. Garboard strakes of white oak, 4½ inches thick. Bottom plank of white oak, 3½ inches thick. Wales of white oak, 4 inches thick; in width, 7½ inches, square fastened, the bottom with three treenails and one composition spike; the garboard strakes with two cooper bolts and two treenails; the wales, above the copper fastening, with ⅞-inch iron bolts and iron spikes; butt bolts in diameter, ¾-inch. Copper fastening to extend up 5 feet 4 inches above the lower edge of rabbet of keel. The bottom sheathed with 24-ounce copper to 7 feet 9 inches above the rabbet of the keel. The wheels will be overhung, the guards made as short fore and aft as practicable, and the wheel-house built in the usual way. The bulwarks to be of 5-16 plate iron. The builders of the vessel will make the wood frame for the inclined engine beams, curving with wood knees and the keelsons, and will do all the wood work necessary in placing the machinery. The cabin, ward-

READ MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S NEW STORY, "THE BRIDAL DAY," just commenced in this week's LEDGER.